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COMMENT OF THE DAY

The Soviet Enigma

NONE of the happenings since the death of Stalin has more caught the imagination than the sudden release of the doctors who, only three months ago, had been arrested on charges of having poisoned or tried to poison leading Soviet personalities. It is not only the dramatic human value of this opening of prison doors to men who had been violently and vehemently denounced throughout the Communist world as the vilest and most corrupt of criminals, nor the dismissal and arrest of those held to be responsible for their arrest. The release, coupled with the proclamation of an amnesty for large classes of convicted criminals, has been widely interpreted as an indication that, following the death of Stalin, there is to be a relaxation of the rigours of the dictatorship and an ending of the worst abuses of the police system as it existed under Stalin. One point which has attracted special notice and has strengthened this view is that it is now acknowledged by the Soviet Government that the confessions of the doctors were extracted from them by "impermissible" methods forbidden by Soviet law. It has encouraged some to see in this an implied assurance that such methods will never be employed again and that the long and horrible story of such confessions ends with Stalin's death. But these deductions are hardly justified by the evidence. For what has happened so far is not unprecedented.

AT the beginning of 1939 the great purges of preceding years were brought to a sudden end. Yezhov who had conducted them was dismissed, disgraced and succeeded by Beria. Stalin told the 18th Communist Party Congress that mass denunciations must cease, that many innocent people had suffered. A new era was to open. There was even, though on a somewhat lower level, a parallel to the case of the doctors. Ten Ukrainian school teachers had been arrested on charges of counter-revolutionary activities. They had confessed and been convicted. Suddenly, like the doctors, they were released. It was announced their arrest had been "illegal" and that "criminal methods" had been used to extort the confessions. Yet there was no real and lasting change. It is, therefore necessary to be cautious in drawing conclusions from the new condemnation of "illegal methods."

IT may well be that gestures are required in 1953 similar to those made in 1939. It is now known that when Stalin died the Government was deeply concerned by something in the state of public opinion. Malenkov plainly indicated that he needed to do something to gain popular support and public esteem. Strange fears had to be allayed. It was, undoubtedly, a moment which called for some gesture. But the measure adopted may only be of a temporary nature to meet an immediate emergency. There is as yet no change or indication of a change in the essential nature of the Soviet regime. Nevertheless, there is the possibility that these concessions to the people will be followed by more concessions, and that what is happening now will reveal itself as the small beginning of great changes. Cut off by the Iron Curtain, the rest of the world does not know what the Russian masses themselves are feeling. And, in spite of all the apparatus of dictatorship, that may prove to be the final, decisive factor.

Churchill Seeks Plan For Korea Settlement

POLITICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Desires A Common Policy With US

London, Apr. 13. The Prime Minister, Mr Winston Churchill, is giving top priority to plans for a political settlement of the Korean question which would follow the conclusion of an armistice, reliable sources reported today.

In consultation with the United States, Mr Churchill hopes to establish a joint Western approach in readiness to iron out differences in Anglo-American views on the part which Red China would play in future relations with the United Nations.

Mr Churchill, who has personally taken over the direction of the Foreign Office during the absence through illness of the Foreign Secretary, Mr Anthony Eden, was said to have turned at once to the wider issues of international policy on which he wants an alignment with the United States well in advance of any sweeping Soviet peace overtures.

S. AFRICA VOTES TOMORROW

Johannesburg, Apr. 13. South Africa's tough six weeks of general election campaigning reaches its climax tonight, leaving the country one day for last thoughts on how to vote in Wednesday's poll.

The two last major planks to the voters will be made in nation-wide radio broadcasts by Dr Daniel Malan, Nationalist Prime Minister who has ruled since 1948, and Dr J. N. Strauss, leader of the United Party Opposition.

Many believe the whole future of the country rests upon the result of Wednesday's vote which will elect a House of Assembly for the next five years. The present state of parties in the House of Assembly is: Nationalist Party 80 seats; United Party 64 seats; South African Labour Party (Allies of the United Party) 6; Representatives of the Africans 3.

The Nationalist Party will certainly start short favourites with the political accountants. These observers are calculating on a preponderance of Afrikaans voters and the belief that recent delimitation of some constituencies—according to population density—may neutralise the chances of a floating vote swinging marginal seats away from the Nationalists.

But as polling day nears, some political commentators have been predicting some surprise results. Campaign trends have caused some forecasts to be amended in favour of the United Party which could give them victory. Three seats in the House of Assembly will not be chosen in the general election—those held by the Europeans representing the Africans. By custom these elections are held separately.

Reuter.

What worries British officials is that little common ground has so far been prepared for such an eventuality. Diplomats here believed that the Cabinet had been advised that the West should be prepared to deal with any sweeping Soviet offer on the Far East or Germany. It was to come at once and that the Western Powers should at least advance agreement among themselves on how to reach it. Now that the conclusion of an armistice agreement in Korea is considered here as being first of all to draw up the terms for a political settlement to be negotiated with the Communists, the diplomats said.

TRICKY POSITION

The position, officials said, is a difficult one because the Western Powers are bound to press for a re-unification of Korea under United Nations policy resolutions.

One of the chief difficulties which Mr Churchill is eager to resolve is the divergence of British and American views on Red China which Britain recognises while the United States continues to recognise Nationalist Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

The other issue is Red China's admission to the United Nations. Britain has so far blocked the United States in keeping her out on the grounds that she cannot be a member of the United Nations while she is fighting the United Nations forces. But once the fighting is over Britain is expected to revert to her previous policy of advocating Red China's admission to the United Nations.

The guiding British principle, it is understood, will remain the West's insistence on the ultimate re-unification of Korea following a period of pacification. Churchill terms are likely to include a scheme for re-unifying Northern and Southern Korea. To what extent this will prove practical is as yet unknown.

Informed sources said that consultations with the United States are expected shortly in Washington just as each party has completed its first draft plans for a settlement. The feeling here is that time is running short to work out a joint approach.

United Press.



Dulles May Go Out Of Office

Washington, Apr. 13. The highly controversial American "peace plan" which leaked out last week from an inspired source has placed Secretary of State John Foster Dulles in an extremely delicate position.

It is an open secret in Washington that the "inspired source" which gave the news of the proposal to create buffer states in Asia was none other than Mr John Foster Dulles himself.

Union Chief Charged With Theft

New York, Apr. 13. The 68-year-old President of the International Longshoremen's Union, Mr Joseph P. Ryan, was summoned to the office of the District Attorney, Frank Hogan, today, and a few minutes later it was announced that he had been arrested, "in connection with an indictment that charges theft of \$11,390 from the funds of the Union."

The thefts allegedly occurred between April 14, 1948 and April 10, 1951. Ryan, US\$20,000 a year lifetime head of the Union, had been under Grand Jury investigation since last January when a State crime hearing found that he had used Union money for personal expenses. The 30-count indictment included three counts of larceny in the first degree and 27 counts of larceny in the second degree. The announcement said the Grand Jury's investigation "is continuing regarding the withdrawal of funds from the I.L.A. as well as other charges of his (Ryan's) activities."

Rescues Children, Catches Train

Brighton, Apr. 13. An unknown man, walking along the sea at Brighton, today rescued two American children from drowning and then hurried away in his wet clothes to catch a train.

The children, a girl of 11 and a boy of seven, fell into the stormy sea from the beach. They were unhurt.

Skipper Of An Ill-Fated Sub

Abel Tchelenberg, skipper of the ill-fated Turkish submarine, Dardanelles, which sank in collision with a Swedish freighter near the Dardanelles on April 4, talks to a newsmen while recovering in hospital.—AP Photo.



Ending His Career



M. Auriol To Give Up Politics

Paris, Apr. 13. President Vincent Auriol plans to withdraw from active political life at the end of his seven-year term as President of the Republic, next January, usually reliable sources said today.

The Socialist President, 69 next August, will shortly announce his decision to dispel rumours that he might let himself be persuaded to serve another seven-year term period if Parliament found it difficult to agree on a successor, these sources said.

M. Auriol has already started to move some of his personal furniture and parts of his library from the Presidential Elysee Palace here to his own home at Muret, in south-western France, people close to his household said.

Terrorists Lay Two Ambushes

Mau Mau terrorists twice ambushed a King's African Rifles patrol accompanied by Home Guards and tribal trackers in the South Nyeri reserve yesterday, killing one tracker.

Off On Holiday

Washington, Apr. 13. President Eisenhower and his family—wife, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandchildren and dog—set off by air today for a "spring holiday" at Augusta, Georgia.

Budget Day: Britons Expect Good News

London, Apr. 13. Mr R. A. Butler, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, today told Queen Elizabeth the secrets of the Budget he will present to the Nation tomorrow. He drove to Windsor Castle, outside London, where the Queen is living, to make her the only woman in the land to know whether he intends to increase or lighten the load of taxpayers.

Then he returned to London to outline his plans to a meeting of the Cabinet. All signs and predictions tonight were that Mr Butler's second budget since he took office will bring good news to Britons, who for years have been among the most heavily taxed people in the world.

Economists prophesy Mr Butler will go all out to make it an incentive budget since the crying need of the country is for more export to bring in the wealth needed to buy food and materials from abroad.

He will aim, they believe, at encouraging workers to go for higher production by the psychological stimulus of leaving them more money to spend.

Most widespread prediction is that he will take six pence off direct taxation. This would mean the taxpayer would grab only nine shillings instead of nine shillings and six pence from each pound the Briton earns after a certain level of income.

It would cost the Treasury over £120,000,000 to make this concession.

AN ALTERNATIVE

An alternative is that Mr Butler might prefer to increase the amount of taxed income which the Treasury lets by untaxed before settling down to take its share of what is left.

It is predicted also that the Chancellor may give big business encouragement by reducing or abolishing the excess profits levy.

The purpose of this levy, introduced a year ago, was to mop up additional profits earned by rearmament companies while the country's mammoth defence programme is being carried out.

Abolition of the levy would mean a loss to the revenue of about £70,000,000. Few people were optimistic enough tonight to believe that after Tuesday they will pay less for their cigarettes or liquor.

But housewives hoped fervently about purchase tax, introduced to keep down demand at a time when goods were scarce, artificially raises the price of a great variety of articles from kitchen equipment to cars.

The Chancellor is unlikely to reduce the tax on luxury sales, but he may be kinder to household necessities.

Mr Butler will take about one and a half hours to explain his fiscal policies in the House of Commons on Tuesday afternoon. But the real news the country is waiting for—what taxes are going on or coming off, going up or coming down—will be reserved for the last 15 minutes of this speech.

This is carefully timed to ensure that the stock exchange is closed when the announcements are made so that there can be no wild rush by speculators.

Workers Close Gaps In Dykes

The Hague, April 13. Hundreds of volunteers had by tonight closed most of the gaps in the dykes, burst open by yesterday's high tide, an official spokesman here said.

There were no casualties when the sea burst through inland dykes on Schouwen-Duiveland, in the Scheldt estuary. The 1,200 people of Brunsse on the eastern tip of the island went to upper rooms as the waters poured through three breaches in the old dyke between Brunsse and Oosterland, four miles inland, again flooded the 2,000-acre Polder which had already suffered in the February floods.

Great tracts of Schouwen-Duiveland, amounting to about 12,355 acres, are still under water and there are still seven yawning gaps in the sea dykes from the February disaster.

Eight Die In Plane Accident

Sept Iles, Quebec, Apr. 13. Eight men were killed when their twin-engine aircraft failed on a take-off from a frozen lake 65 miles northwest of this town, one mining centre and crashed into a mountainside.

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First Of The
New Reign



The first new Elizabethan coins were distributed by the Queen to 27 old men and 27 old women in the traditional Royal Maundy service, held this year in St Paul's Cathedral, Coronation preparations making it impossible to hold the service at Westminster Abbey. Above: Mr. William Irons, 83, of Stoke Newington, showing one of the coins. With him is his daughter, Mrs Dorothy Hart. — Reuterphoto.

Yugoslavia Hopes To Export Electric Power

Belgrade, Apr. 13.

Yugoslavs hope that, given the money, they will in a few years' time, become major exporters of electric power to Western European countries, including Italy, Austria, Greece and West Germany.

Yugoslavia has an immense hydro-electric power potential, estimated at 50,000 million kilowatt hours a year, in the Dinaric Alps which divide the Adriatic Sea from the plains of the Sava and Danube Rivers.

At present only three per cent of this potential is exploited. Yugoslav experts say that the unused resources equal those still untapped in Switzerland, Austria and West Germany combined.

Public interest in Yugoslavia has awakened since export possibilities came under detailed study in the economic Commission for Europe. The Commission has set up four committees, meeting in the country of their chairman, to report on different aspects of the problem—an economic committee (German chairman), technical committee (Yugoslav chairman), financial committee (Austrian chairman) and a legal committee (Italian chairman).

The main problem is money. Yugoslavia has not the financial resources to build power stations and buy the necessary equipment. Last year, seven new hydro-electric plants were completed with a total output of only 48,000 kilowatt hours.

DIRECT U.S. AID?

The Review of International Affairs, a Belgrade fortnightly published by the Federation of Yugoslav Journalists, said that the simplest solution would be direct American aid. It suggested that European countries, particularly West Germany and Italy, could also contribute either directly by supplying equipment or by supporting a loan to Yugoslavia by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

An initial capital of 50,000,000 dollars (about £17,000,000) would be enough to start work on the first big project, on the Cetina River near Split in Dalmatia. The Review stated. Later, further funds would be necessary. The complete Cetina project, of three hydro-electric plants would yield 3,500 million kilowatt hours a year.

Another possibility being explored by Yugoslav officials is that of buying equipment from Japan. Mr. Keishi Nakamura, Japanese Charge d'Affaires in Belgrade, has stated that Japan would be willing to sell Yugoslavia complete equipment for power plants. Japanese experts might come to Yugoslavia to assemble them.

This subject was raised when Japanese businessmen came to Yugoslavia this winter for general trade talks. A Yugoslav commercial delegation

went this spring to Japan to continue trade talks. Yugoslavs argue that the export of electric power to other Western countries would not be so difficult or so costly as might appear at first sight.

Italy's frontier lies only about 400 kilometres (about 250 miles) from the proposed Dalmatian projects, so that particularly large funds would not be needed for the construction of a relay system. It might also prove possible to export electric power over a 200-kilometre (about 120-mile) submarine cable across the Adriatic.

Italy, it is estimated here, requires about 350 megawatts of additional electric power annually, while West Germany needs about 250 megawatts during the winter months from October to March.

West Germany could receive electric power by special relay cables, by importing power from Yugoslavia, could free power of her own for export to Germany.

BETTER POSITION

West German officials expressed lively interest in the idea when Mr. Bogdan Crnobrnja, a senior Yugoslav government official, visited Bonn several months ago. According to Yugoslavs, West Germany makes use of about 64 per cent of her own potential and further exploitation would be unprofitable.

Greece needs to import a certain amount of electric power, though she exploits a smaller percentage of her own resources than Yugoslavia. Export of power to Greece, however, would necessitate the construction of a long and expensive relay network, going round Albania.

Yugoslavs consider that they are in a better position to export power to Western Europe than Austria, which also has large untapped resources—according to local estimates about 24,000 million kilowatt hours annually compared to Yugoslavia's 50,000 million.

Yugoslavia is better able to export power in winter, as the rivers of central Dalmatia do not freeze. Also, it is argued, the exploitation of the Austrian potential is more expensive, since Austrian power plants often have to be built at an altitude of 6,000 feet or more, with costly accumulative basins. — Reuter.

Ratification Of Defence

Treaty May Be Delayed

WARNING BY FRENCH CABINET MINISTER

Washington, Apr. 13.

French Defence Minister Rene Pleven was reported today to have told U.S. Senators that the new Russian peace offensive may delay France's ratification of the NATO treaty to set up a Western European Army.

Chairman Alexander Wiley (Republican-Wisconsin) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said Pleven was "not at all pessimistic" about eventual French ratification of the Western European defence treaty, or about the French battle against the Communists in Indo-China.

From other Senators it was learned that Pleven said that while he believes the treaty will be ratified in time, he could not now predict as he might have a few weeks ago that formal approval would be given this summer.

Pleven was reported to have told the Senators at a secret session of the Committee that while communist influence in France apparently is declining, the internal political situation makes it more difficult to obtain the treaty ratification in the face of the new Russian peace gestures.

He said he personally is convinced the Russians have only changed tactics, not objectives. He was quoted as contending that the principal Soviet aim in changing the Communist line is directed at preventing the consolidation of Western defences.

He was represented as believing that there are no fundamental differences between France and Western Germany which cannot be compromised.

WORD OF CAUTION

But he was also represented as cautioning the Senators that political differences in both countries must be taken into account in the efforts to resolve the issues existing between the two countries.

Pleven, in the United States to accept the degree from the University of South Carolina, which was founded by Frenchmen, made it clear he was not speaking officially for his government.

He told Senators he was not asking for additional American aid, although he said the course set by the United States in this field is likely to influence Western countries in their defence spending.

Pleven was said to be optimistic about the outcome of the battle with Communism in Indo-China, although he noted that requirements there have put a heavy drain on France's finances and on military strength. Senators said Pleven made it clear the French believe Indo-China is one of the most critical spots in the world since they feel that if Communism won there it would push on into the Middle East and thereafter Africa.

LITTLE CREDENCE

Pleven apparently gave little credence to rumors expressed elsewhere that Russia may be facing an internal crisis following Stalin's death.

Wiley said that Pleven "discussed current world problems" with the Committee in a 90-minute informal session.

"We covered the whole lot. We went around the world several times," Wiley said. Recalling that Pleven is a former French Premier and known to members of the Committee, Wiley said he was "welcomed as an old friend."

"His mission is in no way an official one as well as his questioning of Committee members would make a valuable public document," Wiley said.

"He said he would consult the French Ambassador and let us know."

Wiley said the testimony of German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, who talked with the Committee last week, probably will be made public by the Committee on Wednesday.

Wiley said current State Department talk of increased aid to the French for the fighting in Indo-China was not discussed.

The invitation to Pleven to appear was arranged independently of the State Department and the French Embassy through "a mutual friend," Wiley added. — Associated Press.

War Office Resists Claim

Birmingham, Apr. 13. Mr. Justice Ormerod, at Birmingham Assizes, reserved judgment in the case in which Sir Walter Aston Blount claimed damages for alleged negligence by the War Office, who requisitioned his seat, Mawley Hall, near Clebury, Mortimer. It was alleged that valuable cutlery, silver, and gold articles were stolen and that in 1951 the hall was used by displaced persons, of whom two were Latvians who removed silver from a strong room and melted it in a bath room. Afterwards they were prosecuted. Sir Walter Blount valued the missing articles at £1,033 and said some of them were of great sentimental value.

The Judge interposed during the speech by Mr. A. E. Jones for the War Office, to say that he accepted that Sir Walter Blount had lost all the articles for which he was claiming and probably others which he could not remember. In addition, Sir Walter Blount valued the missing articles on "a very conservative basis."

Mr. Jones said that the War Office at no time had knowledge of the contents of the strong-room. They never undertook responsibility for the articles concerned, and he submitted that no obligation existed on their part after 1944 when they transferred the premises to the Ministry of Works.

DEATH OF DEBRET'S EX-EDITOR

London, Apr. 13. An historian who knew more about Britain's Lords and Barons than they did themselves died today.

He was Mr. Arthur G. M. Hesilrige, 89, who was for 48 years editor of Debrett's Peerage, one of the standard reference books on the nation's noblemen.

During his editorship he kept watch over the movements of every peer in the land. He knew all about their ancestry. Their secrets were his. And he was able to debunk false claims to old titles that flooded in every year from people who thought they could trace their lineage back to "1066 and all that."

Probably no other Englishman had such an extensive knowledge of the marriages and branches of titled families than Mr. Hesilrige.

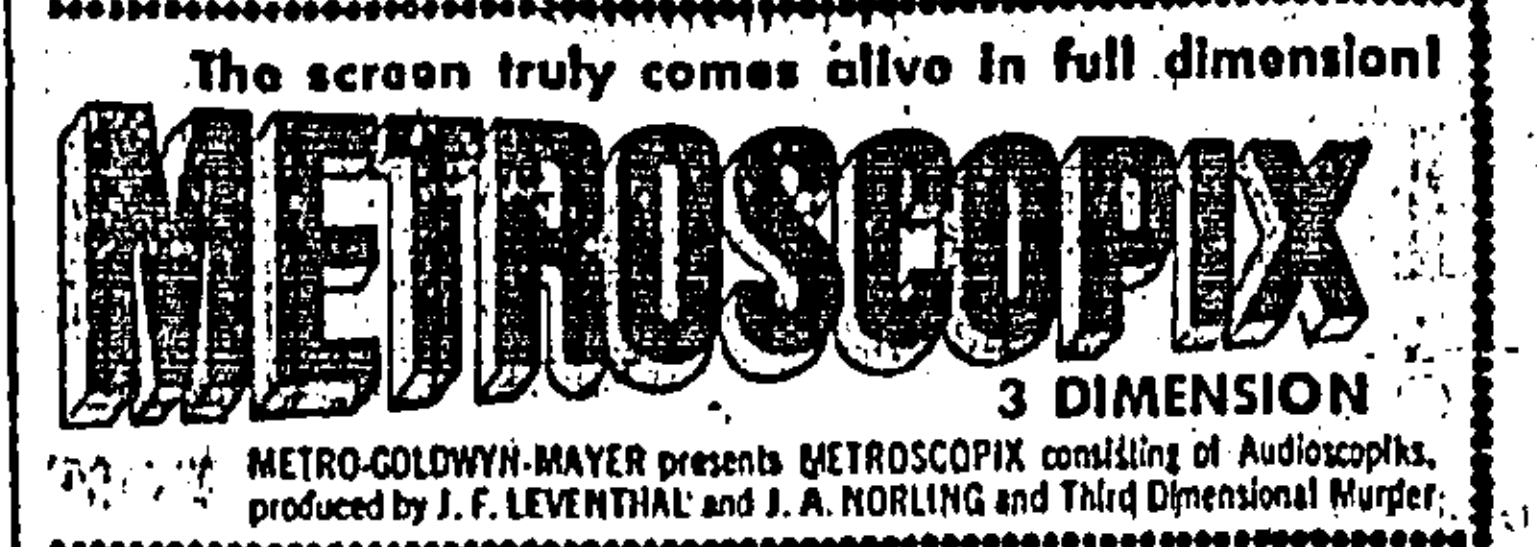
Every year he faced a mammoth task in keeping the famous reference book up to date. He and his staff worked nearly every day searching for births, deaths and marriages of royalty and noblemen and watching for any changes of addresses. — Reuter.

Prince Akihito In Vancouver

Vancouver, Apr. 13. Prince Akihito of Japan landed in Vancouver today after a half-hour flight from Victoria. The 19-year old Prince, on the way to Great Britain to represent his father, Emperor Hirohito, at the coronation, stepped out of a limousine at the airport for a drive around the city. — Associated Press.

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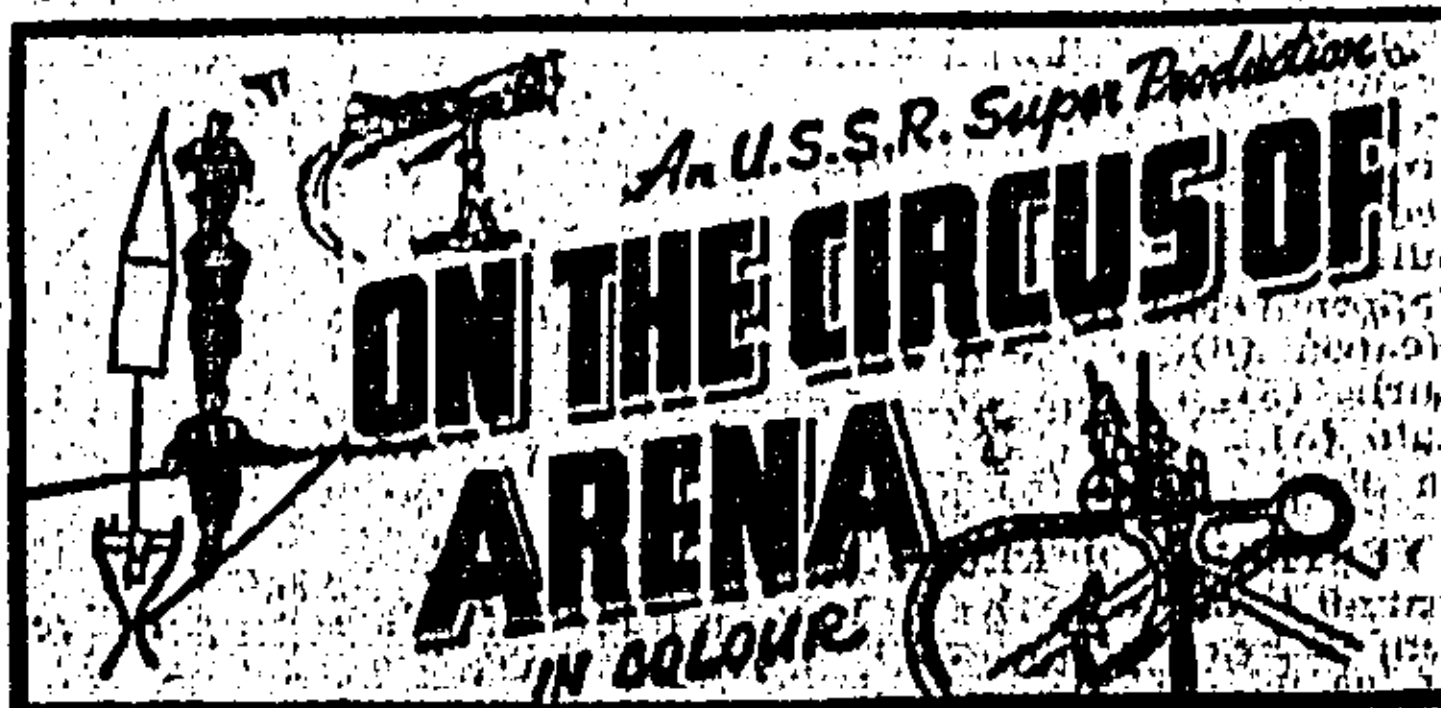
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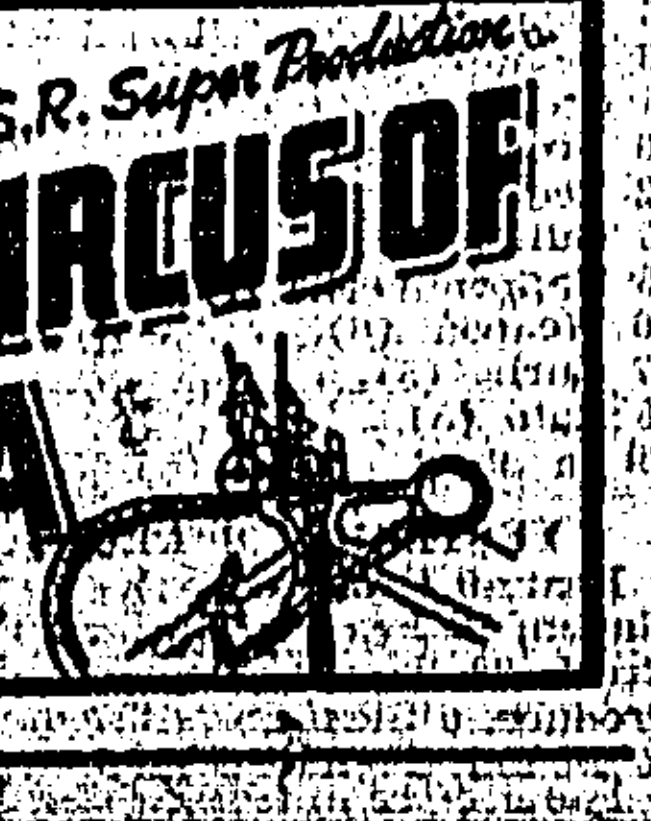
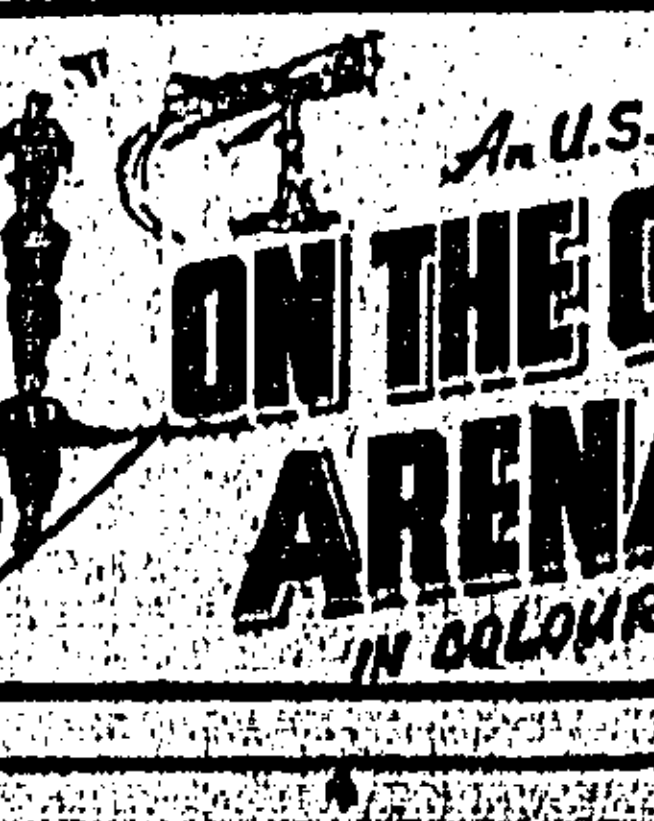
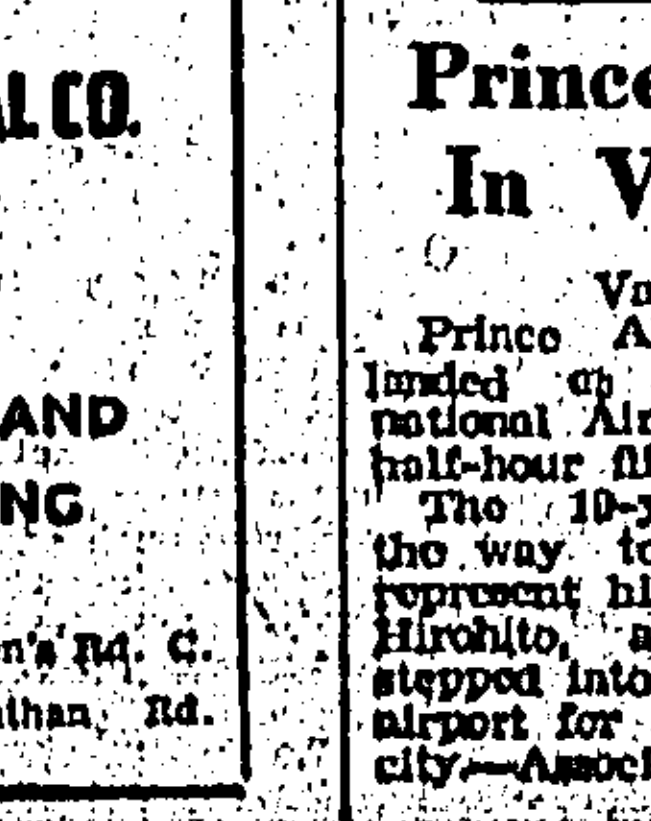
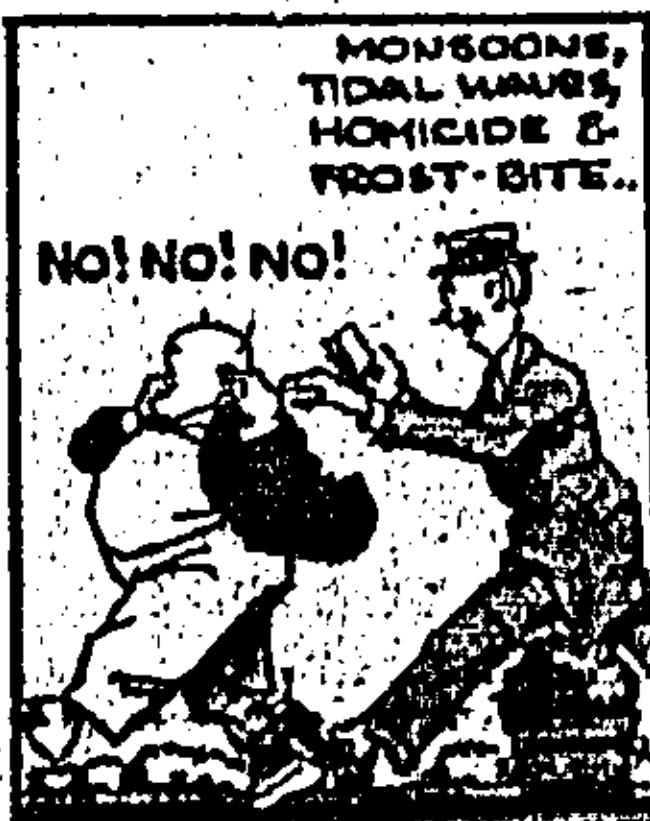
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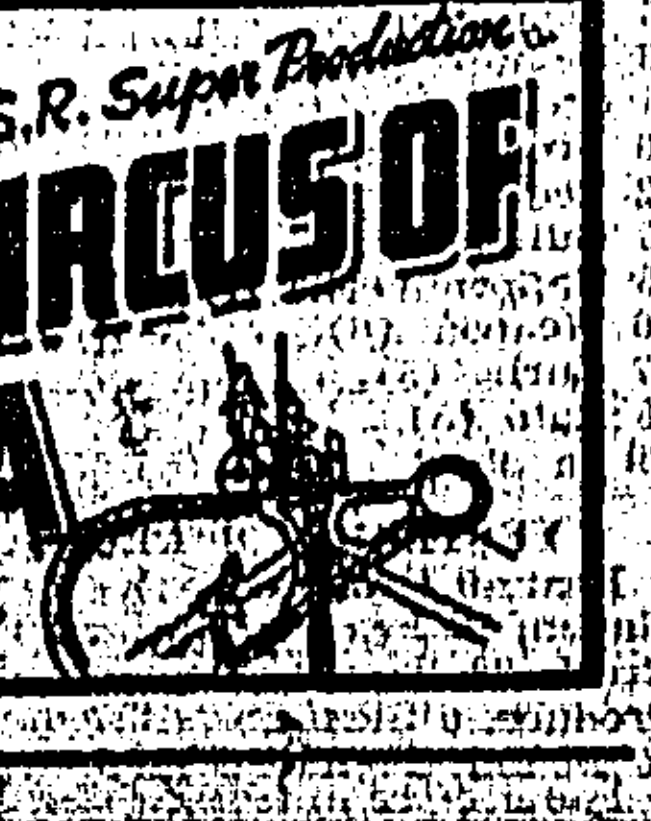
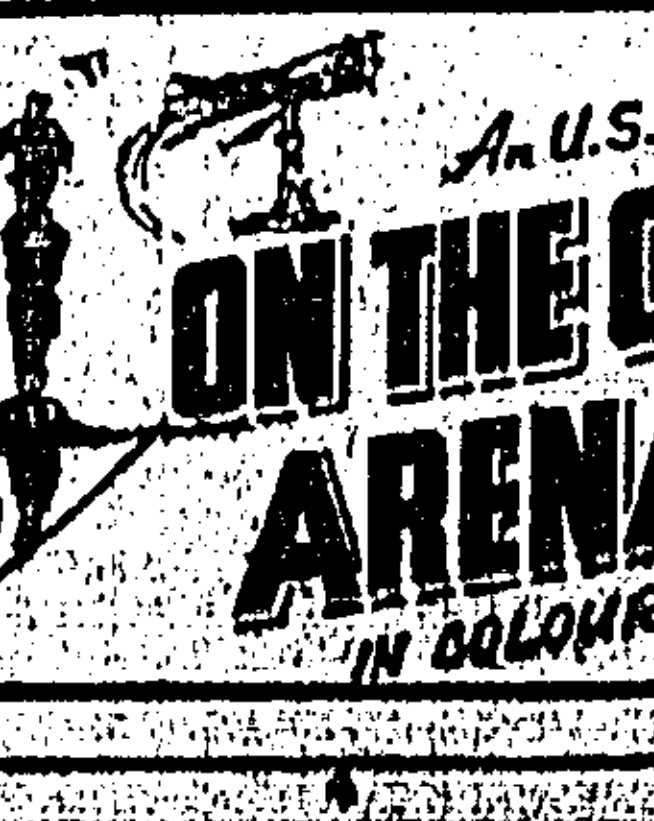
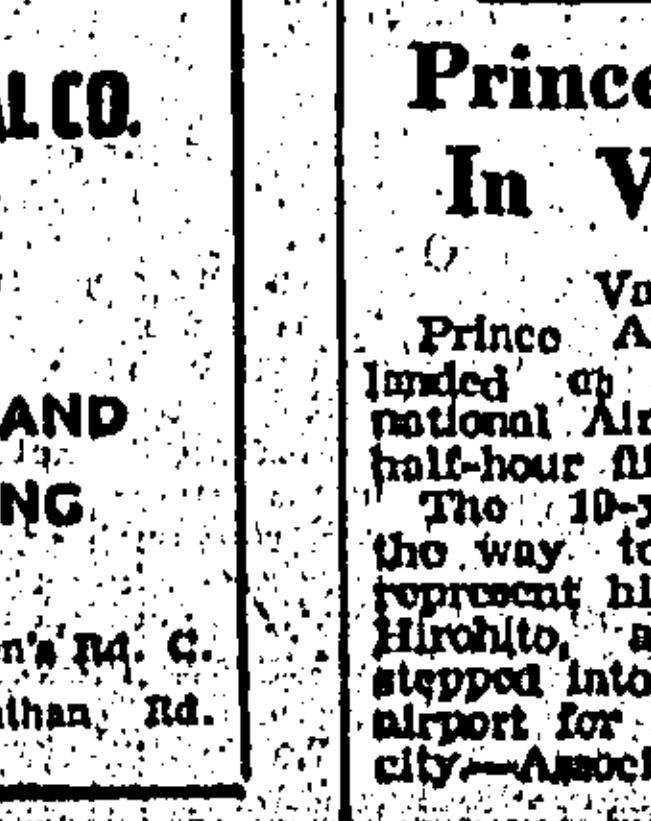
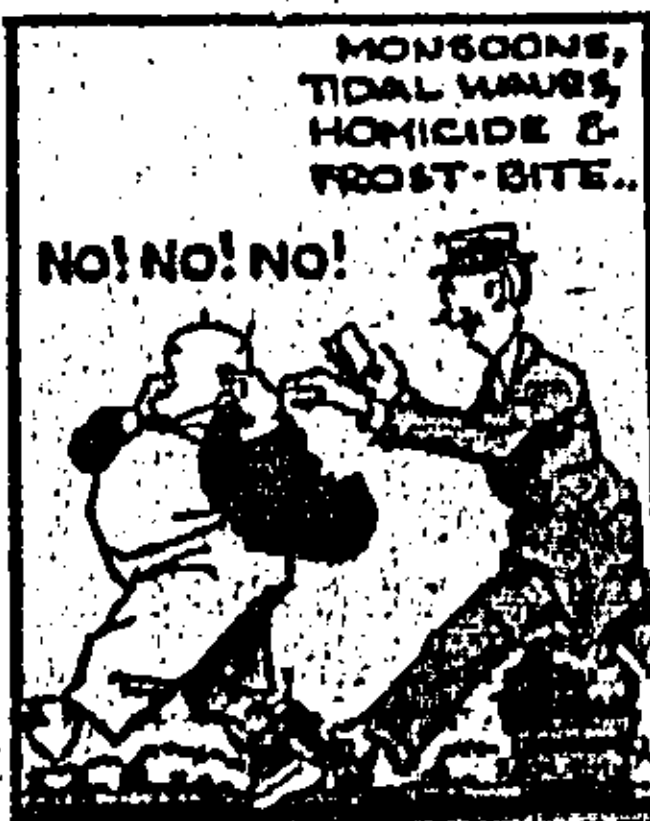
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All-in face



UN Prisoners Of War Begin The Trek To Freedom Today

Panmunjom, Apr. 14.

A small band of sick and wounded Allied prisoners of war begins a jolting ride to freedom today down the bomb-torn roads of North Korea.

YUGOSLAV MINISTER BURIED

Belgrade, Apr. 13. Massed thousands paid the final tribute today to Boris Kidric, chief of Yugoslavia's economic programme, who died last Friday, aged 40.

The body of Kidric, who died of leukaemia after an illness which sent him to hospital just November, has lain in state in the House of Parliament since his death. All places of amusement have been closed until the funeral in his home city, Ljubljana, next Wednesday.

The flag-draped casket was carried through the still streets today on a gun-carriage by six black horses. Hundreds of big floral wreaths, including one of tulips and palm leaves, were carried by groups in the procession from Parliament house to the railway station.

Although Marshal Tito did not march in it, special security measures were taken along the route.

Millitiamen were on guard and access to buildings facing the street was denied to all but residents.

At the railway station, Tito's own guard, in black helmets and scarlet-trimmed uniforms, stood shoulder to shoulder to hold back a crowd unofficially estimated at more than 100,000.

Most senior government officials travelled in the special train which took Kidric's body to Ljubljana.—Associated Press.

Mrs Mesta's Soviet Trip

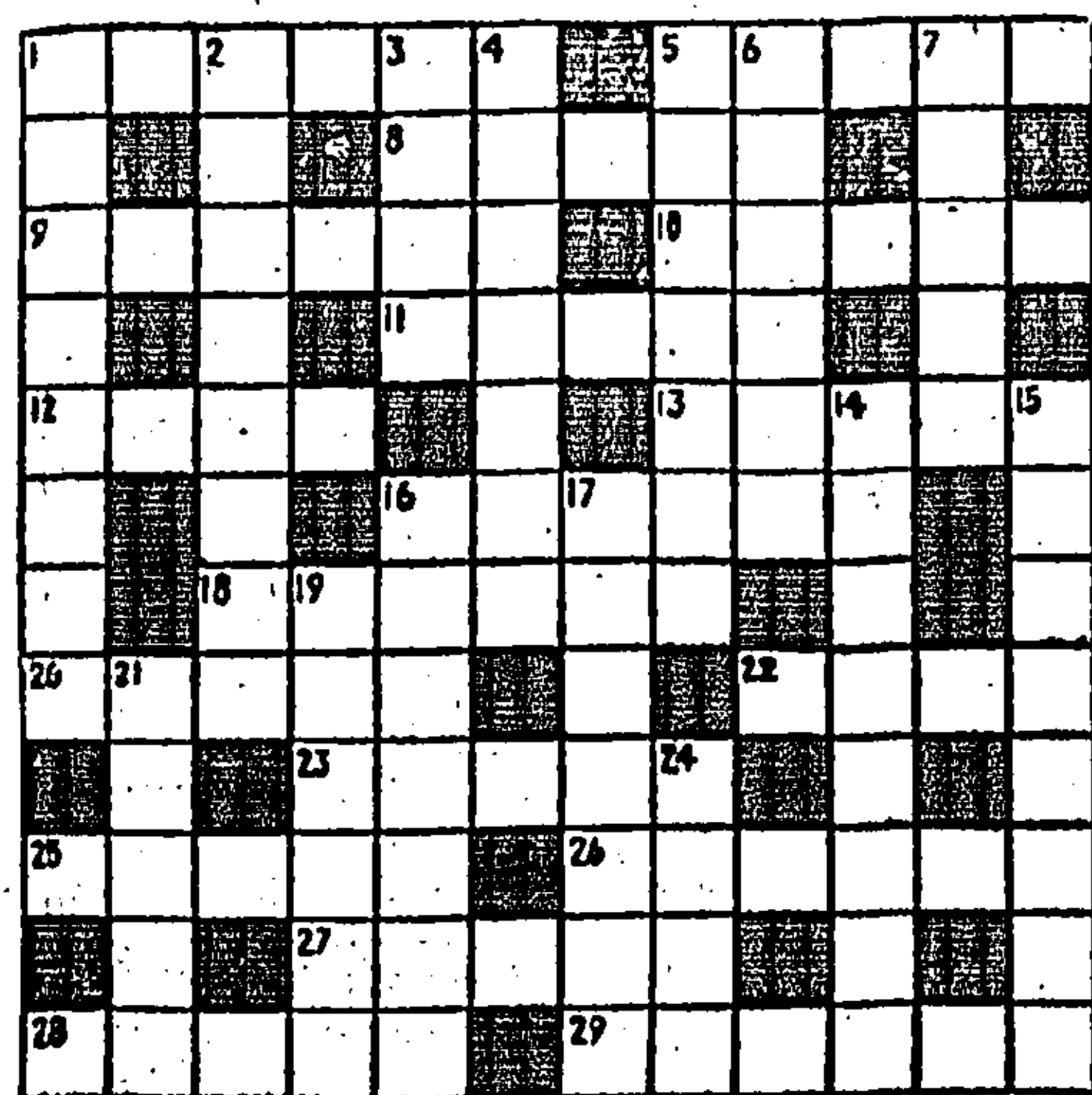
Washington, Apr. 13. The State Department announced today that it had approved the plan of the outgoing United States Minister in Luxembourg, Mrs. Paul Mesta, to visit the Soviet Union.

The State Department spokesman, Mr. Michael McDermott, said his Department had been told by Mrs. Mesta that she had been invited to go to the Soviet Union by the Soviet Ambassador to Belgium and Luxembourg.

Mr. McDermott stressed that Mrs. Mesta would make the visit as a private citizen.

The State Department has also approved the proposed visit of the Democratic Representative from Pennsylvania, Mr. James Fulton, to the Soviet Union. Mr. Fulton is at present in Europe.—France-Press.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

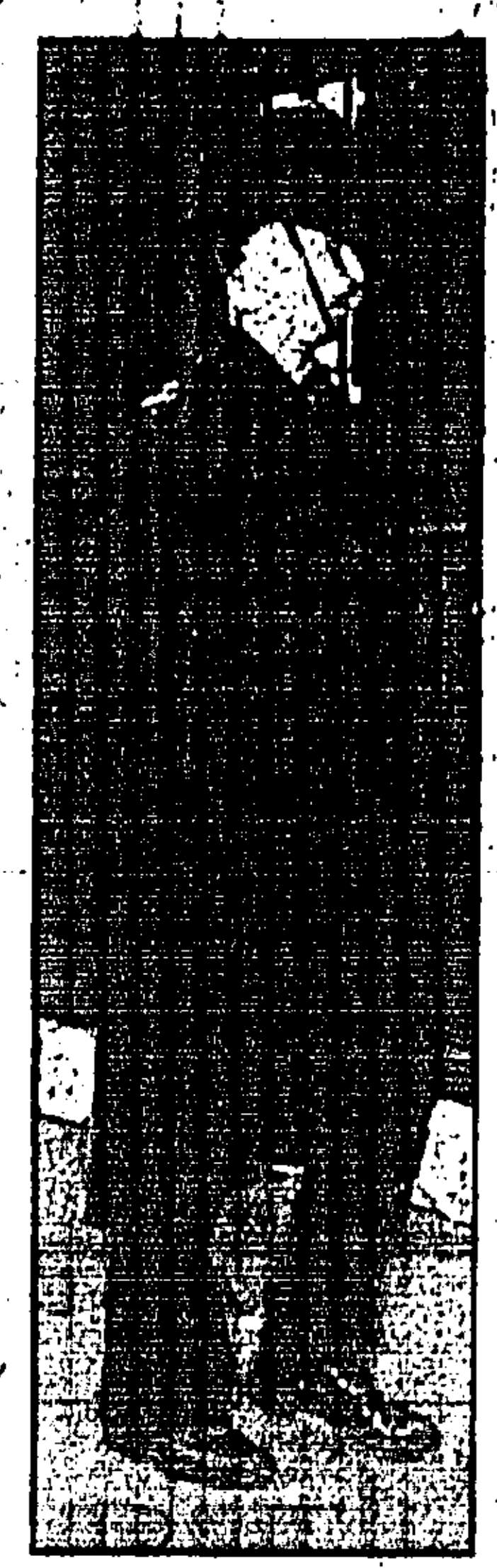
- 1 Respectable (6).
- 2 Express (5).
- 3 Slip (6).
- 4 Nap (6).
- 5 Commemorate (6).
- 6 Supported (6).
- 7 Performers (4).
- 8 Heaps (4).
- 9 Demure (6).
- 10 Brought up (6).
- 11 Aroma (6).
- 12 Rejoice (4).
- 13 Gilded (6).
- 14 Happen again (6).
- 15 Weapon (6).
- 16 Curbs (6).
- 17 Fate (6).
- 18 In short supply (6).

DOWN

- 1 Gives up hope (8).
- 2 Animal made (8).
- 3 Snare (4).
- 4 Renegade (7).
- 5 Freed from intoxication (7).
- 6 Carries on business (6).
- 7 Feature (5).
- 8 Foreigner (8).
- 9 Condemn (8).
- 10 Ready for use (7).
- 11 Lowers (7).
- 12 Last (6).
- 13 Inexpensive (5).
- 14 Flat plate (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD.—Across: 1 Colour, 5 Poles, 8 Bear, 9 Orange, 12 Pecked, 14 Avid, 16 Crest, 17 Hilar, 18 Fear, 20 Turner, 24 Tiana, 25 Museum, 26 Laid, 27 Crabapple, 28 Teased, Down: 1 Chop, 3 Leap, 4 Rejoiced, 5 Produce, 6 Slipper, 7 Situation, 10 Nerve, 11 Frankie, 14 Avocado, 16 Inland, 17 Racer, 19 Permit, 21 Nude, 22 Bent, 23 Amid.

CONSTABLE WHO FOUND 'CHRISTIE'



A nationwide hunt for John Reginald Halliday Christie, wanted in connection with the Notting Hill murders, ended when the 55-year-old clerk was found by PC Thomas Ledger (above) on the Embankment. The policeman, who is 6 ft 3 ins tall and 43 years of age, challenged Christie who agreed to go to Putney police station; later he was charged with murder.—Reuterphoto.

NEHRU ON 'NEW TURN TO PEACE'

New Delhi, Apr. 13. The Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, said tonight that India like the new turn towards peace brought about recently in world affairs by Russia and China.

He added: "There is no doubt that the world atmosphere has become a little better. How far this will endure nobody can say, but we can only hope and try to improve this atmosphere still further."

He was addressing a public meeting.

Mr. Nehru said Russia and Communist China had brought about a "new change" in the world by these steps.

"Anything which takes us towards peace and away from war is good," he said.

"There are thousands of dangers looming large on the world horizon and, if any opportunity were provided for a little loosening of men's minds from the grip of this present tension, it should be welcome. This gives us the chance to save the world a little from drifting towards war"—Reuter.

Defence Chief's Tour

Frankfurt, Apr. 13. Mr. Charles E. Wilson, United States Secretary for Defence, will arrive here by air on Wednesday for a three-week visit to Europe, the United States European Command announced today.—Reuter.

Revolt In Albania Story Is Denied

Rome, Apr. 13.

Refugee leaders of an Albanian resistance movement today branded as false, recent reports that the little Communist country was on the verge of open revolt.

The National Committee for a Free Albania also declared it was untrue that an anti-Soviet Albanian Communist leader named Apostol Taneff is ready to march into Albania from Yugoslavia with 50,000 partisans.

The Committee, which claims to be the only Albanian liberation movement recognized and supported by the West, denied the reports in a news bulletin.

The bulletin said the "false" reports could be traced back to stories written by a French journalist last month after "allegedly" interviewing Taneff in Yugoslavia. It said the reports would only serve to mislead Western statesmen and might encourage an adventure in Albania which could only intensify and prolong the sufferings of our martyred people.

The Committee said it hoped the widely-circulated reports were "a stunt" on the part of the French journalist rather than a propaganda campaign promoted by Taneff "in order to capitalise on the uncertainty prevailing throughout the satellite countries as a result of Stalin's death."

Taneff is a "devout" Communist who has worked for the past few years to promote himself as a successor to the present Soviet supported Albanian leader, Enver Hoxha, the Committee said.

It added that Taneff's "Union of Albanian Political Refugees in Yugoslavia" numbers less than 1,500 members and that there are less than 9,000 Albanian refugees, including women and children, in all Yugoslavia.

"It thus can be concluded that Taneff can have at his command only a minute fraction of the mythical 50,000 partisans. In case he hopes to gain the support of hundreds of thousands of persons forming the Albanian minority in Yugoslavia, he is grossly mistaken, because Taneff is not and will not be followed by them."—Associated Press.

BEVAN CLASH WITH FOREIGN SOCIALISTS

Paris, Apr. 13.

A struggle between Mr. Aneurin Bevan, British leftwing Labour leader, and continental Socialists characterised the three-day meeting of the Council of the Socialist International, which ended here today.

The main point in the dispute was Communist China.

Mr. Bevan, according to quarters close to the conference, wanted an outright condemnation of Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist regime on Formosa and a demand for the admission of Communist China to the United Nations.

Continental Socialists, who wanted a more wary statement of opinion, won the day.

The first signing of the behind-the-scenes disagreement came in two separate drafts of a resolution on Socialist views of the recent Russian peace moves.

Mr. Bevan had been elected to join a committee of European colleagues in drafting the motion for debate by the conference.

A first English language draft of the resolution handed to the press carried these words:

WATERED DOWN

"The political settlement in the Far East must be based on the recognition of the fact that the Kuomintang regime can only obstruct such a settlement."

But the final and officially approved draft merely said:

"The re-establishment of peace in Asia should permit the setting up of normal relations with Communist China and the settlement of China's representation in the United Nations Organisation."

It was learned that Mr. Bevan had originally wanted a still stronger condemnation of the Formosa regime than that contained in the first draft.

The resolutions committee also had trouble with representatives of exiled Socialist parties of the East European countries.

ACTIONS NEEDED

The exiles wanted a strongly worded demand for the release of all political prisoners in Russia and the Soviet satellites, but this was turned down as being premature.

The Socialists agreed that the sincerity of Soviet peace moves should be judged by Russia's willingness to end the Korea war, sign the Austrian State Treaty, and permit the reunification of Germany on the basis of free elections.

Their resolution, adopted by the conference, welcomed the "hope of a relaxation of tension which has arisen from the seemingly greater readiness of the Soviet Union to move towards the position of the greater majority of the United Nations in some respects."

"The free world should not miss any opportunity which this approach may present for ending the cold war," it added.

Until peace was achieved, the Western Democracies should remain "armed, vigilant and united in the defence of their freedom."

The resolution urged a Middle East settlement between Israel and her Arab neighbours and urged a plan under United Nations supervision to help underdeveloped countries in the Far East.—Reuter.

Bohlen Going To Kremlin

Moscow, Apr. 13.

Mr. Charles Bohlen, new United States Ambassador to Moscow, has an appointment to make his first call on M. Vyacheslav Molotov, the Soviet Foreign Minister, tomorrow evening at 5 p.m. local time.

This was announced by the United States Embassy this evening.—Reuter.

DROWNED WHILE ESCAPING

Manila, Apr. 13.

The air age caught with cockfighting here on Sunday and a Filipino was drowned trying to get away as the law swooped down on the forbidden sport.

Under Sheriff M. P. Canlis said his deputies spotted a big cockfight gathering on Sunday from the air on an island.

They arrested 52 men and women, most of them Filipinos. They found 37 live fighting cocks and six dead ones. About 100 more persons, he estimated, got away by dashing into the waterside brush.

Several tried to swim the river but gave up and returned. One persisted and drowned. Canlis said he was Celso Gamiz, 46, of Walnut Grove. His body was recovered.

All arrested were charged with frequenting places where gambling was in progress. Two of the six women arrested were also charged with selling liquor without licences.

Canlis said that judging from the residence addresses given by those arrested, the cockfights had been widely advertised. They included central valley towns more than 200 miles distant from each other.—Associated Press.

Canada And Pacific

Ottawa, Apr. 13.

Mr. Brooke Claxton, Defence Minister, told the House of Commons today that Canada had made inquiries about a Pacific Security Conference in Honolulu but did not seek to send a Canadian representative.

In reply to a question Mr. Claxton said Canada was informed that the meeting was called for the exchange of views on technical and military matters by countries with forces in that area.

They include the United States, Australia and New Zealand.—Reuter.

STAR

—TO-DAY ONLY—
AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30
& 9.30 P.M.



15. W. FANTASIA
16. The Diplomatic Courier
17. The Show Boat
18. The Happy Time
19. The Whistler's Song
20. The Girl Who Sings
21. The Girl Who Sings
22. The Girl Who Sings

LEE THEATRE SHOWING TO-DAY

AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

The Latest In Cinema Entertainment

TO OUR PATRONS:



(3 DIMENSIONAL
STEREO-TECHNIQUES
SHOW)

ALL SPECTACLES STERILISED AFTER EACH PERFORMANCE.

Be among the first ones to see in 3 Dimensions! NOW IS THE TIME — in Technicolor ROYAL RIVER — in Technicolor SOLID EXPLANATION AIR JUNCTION — featuring the 'comet' jet airliner.

THE BLACK SWAN — a ballet subject with story enacted to the music of Tchaikovsky AROUND IS AROUND — in Technicolor

— plus —

ON THE STAGE
RAY DEL VAL & HIS ORCHESTRA

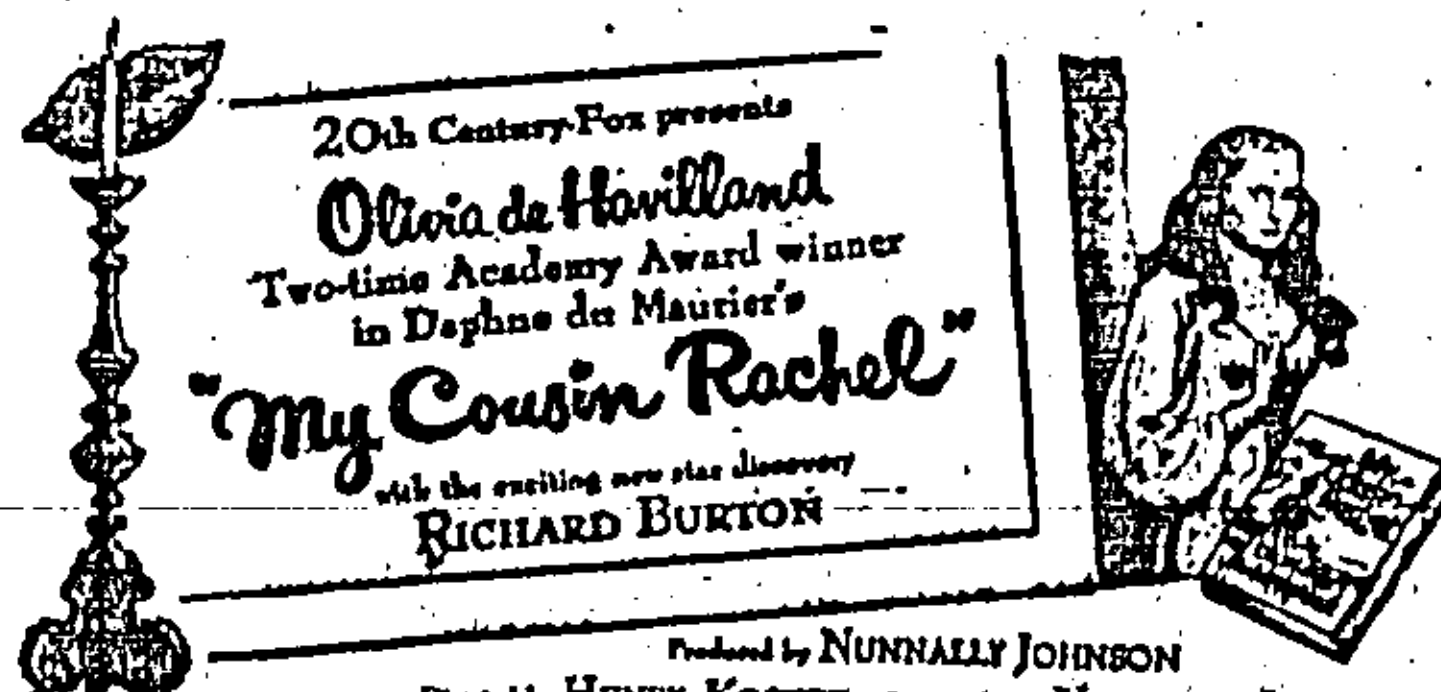
Featuring: Miss Teresa Liang Ping

Admissions: \$6.00, \$4.70 & \$3.00
PLEASE BOOK EARLY

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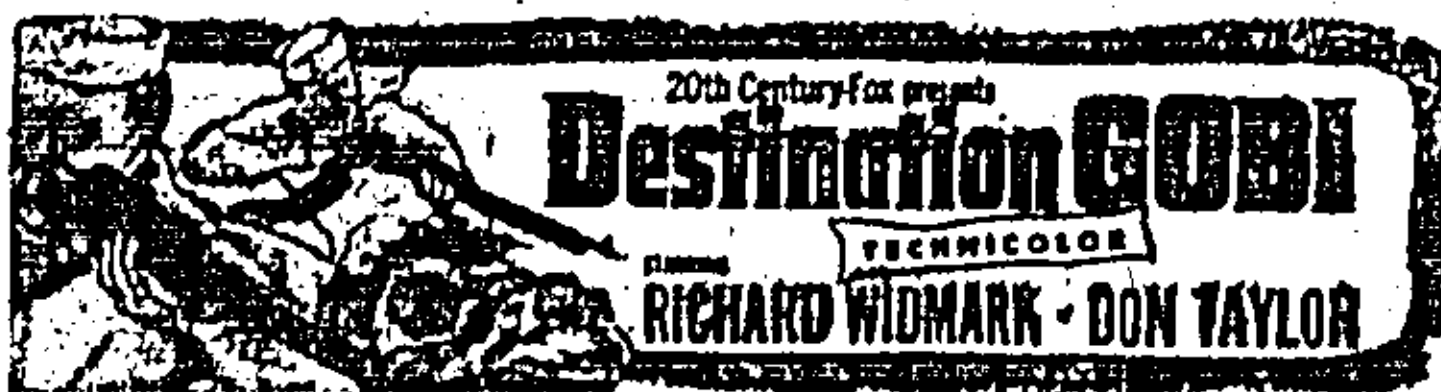
ROXY BROADWAY

SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.
HER LIPS are like a red wound... HER TOUCH like a scaring flame... HER LOVE destroys a man!



20th Century-Fox presents
Olivia de Havilland
Two-time Academy Award winner
in "My Cousin Rachel"
with the exciting new star discovery
RICHARD BURTON
Produced by NUNALLY JOHNSON
Directed by HENRY KOSTER. Screen Play by NUNALLY JOHNSON

COMING ATTRACTION



with Chinese Beauty, Judy Dan

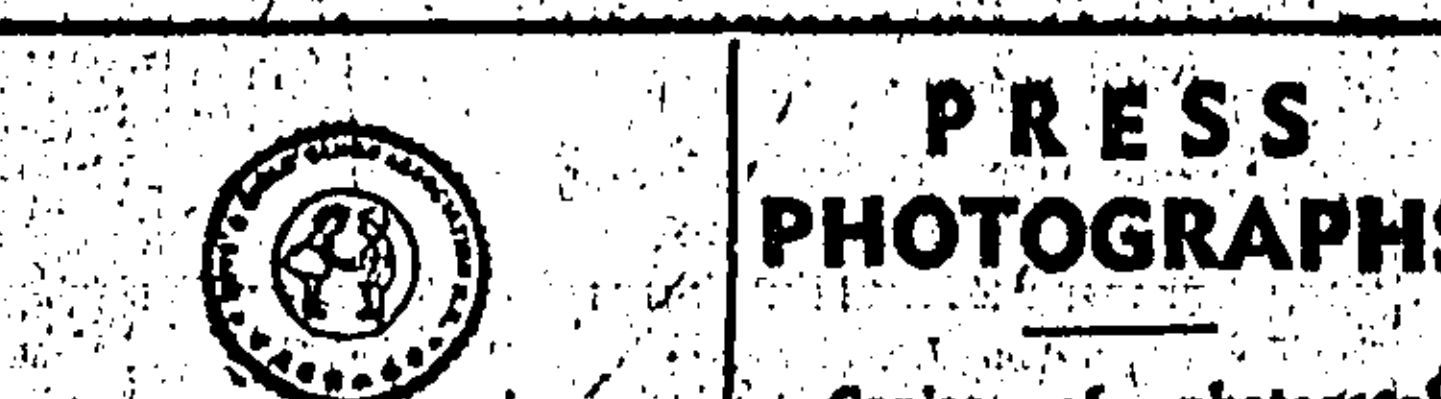
GREAT WORLD NOWLOON

SHOWING TO-DAY

AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.



NEXT CHANGE: A Chinese Picture
"OUR DARLING DAUGHTERS"



PRESS PHOTOGRAPHS

Copies of photographs taken by the South China Morning Post, South China Sunday Post-Herald, and China Mail Staff Photographers are on view in the Morning Post Building.

ORDERS BOOKED



FIRST THREE IN THE PENTATHLON



On the left—Major B. D. Chapman, of the Royal Norfolk Regiment, winner of the first Colony Pentathlon Championship for the McLaren Cup decided at the University ground at Pokfulam on Sunday, clearing 20 feet 6 inches in the Long Jump.

Centre—Sgt. Neville Hughes, of the Welch Regiment and Hongkong Amateur Athletic Club, who was second. The former Welsh Javelin Throw Champion has managed to throw further in Hongkong than he did at Home, but in the poor conditions at Pokfulam on Sunday he was 30 feet below his best. He ranks 18th in the Empire in the Javelin.

On the right—Ng Chuan-wai of the Hongkong University Athletic Club and South China Athletic Association, who was third. Chuan-wai is an excellent thrower for his relatively small build and is showing promise in so many events that it will be difficult for him to decide finally on what to specialise in. The Long Jump would be the best bet.—China Mail Photos.

Walsall's Dramatic Attempt To Regain League Membership

By ARCHIE QUICK

Walsall have got to apply for re-election for the second season in succession and the fifth in their history, but the club has made a dramatic attempt to retain their League membership by dismissing their manager, Mr Brough Fletcher, and appointing the legendary Major Frank Buckley, of Leeds United.

The obvious intention is to forestall the voting and demonstrate to the Football League the club's enterprise and willingness to spend money. After such a gesture, clubs who have already decided that this must be the end of Walsall will think twice before voting them out of membership in favour of say Peterborough or Merthyr.

Major Buckley costs money. He had decided to resign from Leeds at the end of the season and go out of football, so it must have cost little Walsall quite £2,500 for his acceptance.

Local Soccer Season To End On May 10

At the monthly meeting of the Council of the Hongkong Football Association yesterday, it was decided that the football season this year will end on May 10 when the League Champions will play the Rest of the Colony.

Mrs. A. McAlpine will be asked to present the shield to the winner of the League.

On May 9, the Memorial Cup match is to take place and the Council decided yesterday to approach Lt. Gen. Sir Terence Airey, Commander British Forces, Hongkong, to present the award to the winning team.

In general discussion, Mr J. Skinner, Chairman of the Council, revealed that the Hongkong Football Association was not an affiliated member of the FIFA. It was agreed also that in exhibition matches, games will be played according to International Rules, where injured players could be substituted after the 42nd minute. League matches, however, will be played according to English rules.

Through the representation of Mr Mok Hing, South China A.A. will be accorded 200 pre-sale tickets for their Junior team. It was decided that the distribution of pre-sale tickets will be based on teams as participants and not to Clubs as a unit.

SIR ARTHUR MORSE
Mr Skinner said that the Hongkong Football Association had written to Sir Arthur Morse asking him to continue as President until the expiration of his term. The Chairman read correspondence from the President accepting the honour and also the invitation to represent Hongkong at the 50th anniversary of the English Football Association next month.

With the expiration of the term of the present HKFA office within two months, the Council members are considering an offer from the Hongkong Football Club of accommodation on the completion of the proposed new football ground.
"In view of the new football stands being built by the HKFA and the South China A.A. the Council decided to approach the Government with regard to the siting of the new football ground, which the Government would like to be played in the new public stadium."

I was with a Walsall director before the news became public, and he said: We have made the biggest gamble of the football season in an attempt to keep in the League—and I think we shall succeed."

The wonder to me is why the club, surrounded by such powerful rivals as West Bromwich, Wolves, Villa and Birmingham, want to stay in the League at all. They do not command a quite big enough to pay their way—and never will. Yet they carry on.

Major Buckley has a remarkable record—all the present League stars, Jesse Pyle (now helping Luton towards Division One), John Charles and so many more are discoveries that put him in the Carroll Lewis class.

A tribute from Portsmouth Chairman, Mr Vernon Stokes, to Chairman, Manager Jimmy Seed over the Charlie Vaughan transfer. "No haggling. We stated our price; Mr Seed agreed without fuss."

And a cry from the heart from Sheffield Wednesday manager Eric Taylor: "Every-thing has gone wrong since Derek Dooley lost a leg. Finney and Quixal are in the Army and we get them only occasionally. Dooley's £10,000 have ever scored more than four goals against the Soldiers and it was also the first time an Army side have conceded more than three goals since World War II."

Brighton and Hove Albion are ninth in the Third Division South, but until they defeated Walsall on Good Friday they had not won a home League match since October 25. A curious record, for they have picked up points regularly away from home. Brighton, by the way, scored the 100th goal of the season against Walsall. Burnley followed Walsall in this unenviable record.

FIRST RAF DOUBLE

For the first time in Service football history, the RAF, after 33 years of trying, have beaten the Army and the Royal Navy and Marines in the same season and regained the Inter-Services Championship after a lapse of six years.

The Airman's 6-0 shock victory over the Army at Wolverhampton was the biggest Service defeat the Army has sustained for 20 years. It was the first time the Service team have ever scored more than four goals against the Soldiers and it was also the first time an Army side have conceded

more than three goals since World War II.

The root cause of the big defeat was four last-minute changes through injuries in League matches on the previous Saturday to Meadows (Manchester City), Bond (West Ham United) and Finney (Sheffield Wednesday).

In addition, skipper Marchi (Spurs) had not only to play out of position at centre-half but was suffering from an abdominal hurt.

Eddie Firmani, Charlton Athletic's South African centre-forward, exploited this weakness down the middle of the field, and scored four successive goals in the first hour.

Broadbent (Wolves) and Leaver (Blackburn Rovers) got the others, but the brains of the RAF attack was little Jackie Muddle, whose sensational last-minute goal put Blackpool in the Wembley Cup Final.

The Army went on to the field disorganised and knowing they had to win by a four-goal margin to retain the title they have held for the past three seasons without defeat, but the RAF were keener and quicker and won quite easily. The Army also had Keeble (Newcastle United) and Hooper (West Ham United) limping on the wings at the finish.

To make matters worse the Army were due to face the Belgian Army on Wednesday at Hamlet's Ground 72 hours later, and it was a harassed set of Selections who travelled back to London after the match. Fotheringham (Arsenal) and Hay (Aberdeen) were sent for. Because of Queen Mary's death the ceremonial of the occasion—Guards Band and banquet—were cancelled.

The Inter-Services Championship was instituted in 1919 after World War I and for the first two seasons the Army centre-forward was Cpl. (now Lt. Col.) Bert Prince, the present Army F.A. Secretary. For the next eleven seasons the RAF goalkeeper was Flying Officer (now Squadron Leader) George Hadley, the present RAF F.A. Secretary.

Hadley recalls that when the RAF first won the title in 1924 they needed a three-goal margin in the deciding match against the Army but at half time were down to a goal scored by Lt. Kenneth Hegan, the English Amateur International. But the RAF scored four times in the second half.

SOUTH AFRICANS SET TWO EMPIRE RECORDS IN THE THROWING EVENTS

By "RECORDER"

Though the Australians dominated the track events in the Southern Hemisphere British Commonwealth athletic season, the South Africans set a much higher field events standard and broke Empire records in the Discus and Hammer Throws.

The Empire Discus record went to Stephanus "Sarel" du Plessis at Krugersdorp on January 31 with a throw of 161 feet 6½ inches. Ian Reed of Australia did over 170 feet in an exhibition throw at Palo Alto, California, last year, but this mark has not been accepted.

Last month another South African, Vic Dreyer, set an Empire Hammer Throw record with a heave of 184 feet exactly.

The South Africans lead also in the 110 Yard Jump with Joe Truter, who cleared 6 feet 9½ inches on February 14. Australia's Doug Stuart and John Vernon both cleared 6ft 6½ in the past Australian season.

Other South African records set this season are a Hop, Step and Jump of 40 feet 3¼ inches by Elliot West at Fort Elizabeth on January 21 and a Javelin Throw of 210 feet 10½ inches by Johnny Velch, also at Fort Elizabeth, on December 6.

The most amazing performance of the year in South Africa was, however, that of 17½-year-old Len Holdstock, only 5 feet 7 inches tall, who threw the Discus 164 feet.

Meanwhile, the Empire Shot and Discus records should go again very soon as on March 21 at Penley in Hertfordshire, John Savidge reached 56 feet 8½ inches in the Shot and 108 feet with the Discus in exhibition throws. On January 2 at Motspur Park, Savidge reached 55 feet 8 inches in the Shot in another exhibition throw.

Hongkong does not lag too far behind the rest of the Commonwealth and Empire in two throwing events. Neville Hughes ranks 18th in the Javelin Throw, Chan Wai Chuen 23rd and Joseph Pawlowski 20th in the Discus Throw.

Best Empire marks in the hurdles and field events in the past 12 months follow:

HIGH HURDLES
Ray Weinberg (Australia) 14.2
Piet Greig (Australia) 14.2
Peter Hildreth (England) 14.4
Jack Parker (England) 14.4
John Hart (England) 14.4
Gordon Crosby (Canada) 14.8
Abbie (Gold Coast) 15.0
Chas. Hughes (Australia) 15.0
Neville Riley (S. Africa) 15.0
Paul Vine (England) 15.0
John Dwyer (Australia) 15.0
D. R. Somerville (England) 15.1
Geoff Goodacre (Australia) 15.1
John Hargrave (Australia) 15.1
John Vellie (S. Africa) 15.2
Anthony Guthrie (S. Africa) 15.2
D. J. Tolson (England) 15.3
J. Chilvers (Australia) 15.3
D. Lang-cang (S. Africa) 15.3
Lloyd Valberg (Singapore) 15.3
Eloy Watson (Australia) 15.3

220 YDS. HURDLES
Geoff Goodacre (Australia) 25.4
Piet Greig (Australia) 25.4
Ken Doubleday (Australia) 25.5
Peter Hildreth (England) 25.5
Neville Riley (S. Africa) 25.5
Chris Jilham (England) 25.7
Ern Watson (Australia) 25.7
Valan Grier (Singapore) 25.7
Jack Parker (England) 25.8

440 YDS. HURDLES
John Hildreth (England) 45.5
David Grace (Scotland) 45.5
Angus Scott (England) 45.7
Garry Smith (England) 45.7
Geoff Goodacre (Australia) 45.7
Ron Wilkie (S. Africa) 45.7
Ken Doubleday (Australia) 45.7
Sigfried Rousseau (S. Africa) 45.7
John Dwyer (Australia) 45.7
John Heath (S. Africa) 45.7
George Gedge (Australia) 45.7
Eustice (S. Africa) 45.7
Jack Parker (England) 45.7
Mohamed Shah (Pakistan) 45.7
Chas. Hughes (Australia) 45.7
T. Farrell (England) 45.7
D. M. Woodford (England) 45.7
John Dwyer (Australia) 45.7
Mohamed Khan (Pakistan) 45.7
403 seconds added to performance over 400

HIGH JUMP
Joe Truter (S. Africa) 6ft 0½
Doug Stuart (Australia) 6ft 0½
Ken Vernon (Australia) 6ft 0½
Peter Wells (England) 6ft 0½
Alan Patterson (Canada) 6ft 0½
Derek Coe (England) 6ft 0½
A. Hejazi (Nigeria) 6ft 0½
Eric Butts (England) 6ft 0½
W. Hooper (S. Africa) 6ft 0½
Ed Cooper (S. Africa) 6ft 0½
W. Little (S. Africa) 6ft 0½
W. Chas. (Nigeria) 6ft 0½
J. O. Majeedunnie (Nigeria) 6ft 0½
Moh. Leuber (S. Africa) 6ft 0½
J. T. Gwoop (Gold Coast) 6ft 0½
W. Piper (Scotland) 6ft 0½
Neville Riley (S. Africa) 6ft 0½
O. Dawal (Fiji) 6ft 0½
G. Jeffries (S. Africa) 6ft 0½

POLE VAULT
Geoffrey Elliott (England) 13ft 7½
Norman Greer (Scotland) 13ft 7½
Andreas Berger (S. Africa) 13ft 7½
Tim Anderson (England) 13ft 7½
Henrie Kruger (S. Africa) 13ft 7½
M. Richards (S. Africa) 13ft 7½
Geoff Goodacre (Australia) 13ft 7½
Peter Denton (England) 13ft 7½
Harold Blommar (S. Africa) 13ft 7½
Moh. Leuber (S. Africa) 13ft 7½
Ben Dwyer (S. Africa) 13ft 7½
Wm. Stuart (Singapore) 13ft 7½
Wm. Brown (England) 13ft 7½
Gilbert Howland (England) 13ft 7½
N. E. C. Dear (England) 13ft 7½
W. Hooper (S. Africa) 13ft 7½
George Broad (England) 13ft 7½
L. H. Williams (England) 13ft 7½
R. Fentledge (S. Africa) 13ft 7½

LONG JUMP
Neville Price (S. Africa) 25ft 2
Sylvanus Williams (Nigeria) 25ft 2
Moh. Leuber (S. Africa) 25ft 2
Hector Hogan (Australia) 25ft 2
Brian Oliver (Australia) 25ft 2
Len Reed (Australia) 25ft 2
A. R. Crutenden (England) 25ft 2
Leonard Hall (England) 25ft 2
Wm. Brown (England) 25ft 2
William Dixon (England) 25ft 2
Doug Stuart (Australia) 25ft 2
R. Burke (Australia) 25ft 2
George Broad (England) 25ft 2
Ellis West (England) 25ft 2
Neville Ball (Australia) 25ft 2
P. Daphin (S. Africa) 25ft 2
Peter Cox (Australia) 25ft 2

HOP, STEP & JUMP
Brian Oliver (Australia) 50ft 2
Kevin Salt (Australia) 49ft 10½
Elliott West (S. Africa) 49ft 4½
Allen Stevens (Australia) 49ft 4½
Neville Coleman (England) 49ft 2
Bill O'Grady (Australia) 47ft 11
Don Leishbridge (Australia) 47ft 9½
Maurice (N. Zealand) 47ft 9½
Peter Goldsmith (England) 47ft 6½
W. N. E. (England) 47ft 3½
W. N. E. (Gold Coast) 47ft 3½
D. W. Ashington (England) 46ft 9½
D. W. Ashington (England) 46ft 9½
T. Naidale (Fiji) 46ft 4
Piet Dommzater (S. Africa) 46ft 2
N. E. (England) 46ft 1
R. Richards (N. Zealand) 46ft 0½
Mark Pharoah (England) 46ft 0
T. McNab (Scotland) 45ft 11½

SHOT PUT
John Savidge (England) 54ft 0½
John Giles (England) 54ft 0½
Harry Donath (Australia) 54ft 0½
P. Fulkis (England) 54ft 0½
Peter Johnston (England) 54ft 0½
Nutor (Gold Coast) 54ft 0½
Patrick Horn (England) 54ft 0½
Mark Pharoah (England) 54ft 0½
Harold Moody (N. Zealand) 54ft 0½
Michael Holland (England) 54ft 0½
E. Chas. Hughes (Australia) 54ft 0½
Harry Cox (England) 54ft 0½
Mike Marcus (S. Africa) 44ft 11½
W. (England) 44ft 11½
J. Drummond (Scotland) 44ft 0½
E. Chas. Hughes (Australia) 44ft 0½
(England) 44ft 0½
Geoffrey Elliott (England) 44ft 0½
T. H. (England) 44ft 0½

JAVELIN THROW
Hans Moka (Canada) 225ft 11½
Dick Miller (England) 221ft 11½
Johnny Vellie (S. Africa) 221ft 11½
M. J. Denley (England) 210ft 1
John Achureh (Australia) 209ft 1
D. E. T. (England) 209ft 1
Aleksis Takelis (Australia) 201ft 4½
John Trickett (England) 198ft 2½
Frank Gandy (England) 193ft 0½

DISCUS THROW
Sarel du Plessis (S. Africa) 161ft 6½
Roy Pella (Canada) 157ft 3½
Ian Reed (Australia) 155ft 4½
Mark Pharoah (England) 152ft 8½
Patrick Horn (England) 150ft 8
Ernest Heper (S. Africa) 149ft 4½
John Savidge (England) 148ft 7
En Holdstock (S. Africa) 144ft 0
Keith Pardon (Australia) 143ft 0½
E. J. A. Brewer (England) 141ft 10
Howard Williams (Wales) 139ft 0½
Arthur Silbery (England) 138ft 10
C. Scott (N. Ireland) 138ft 0
D. E. L. Slater (England) 137ft 0½
A. Jackson (England) 136ft 0
W. J. H. Leckie (Scotland) 135ft 0½
M. F. Flacke (England) 133ft 10
J. L. Donnelly (Scotland) 133ft 9
J. L. Dwyer (S. Africa) 133ft 8

HAMMER THROW
Vic Dreyer (S. Africa) 184ft 0
Euan Douglas (Scotland) 179ft 11½
Tom Mullins (Australia) 174ft 0
Duncan Clark (Scotland) 173ft 11½
Peter Allday (England) 172ft 11
Neville Gaddson (Australia) 168ft 0½
A. R. Valentine (Scotland) 165ft 0
D. Moore (England) 162ft 11
Mohammed Iqbal (Pakistan) 161ft 3
Dennis Cullum (England) 159ft 0½
J. Brooman (England) 159ft 3
Keith Pardon (Australia) 158ft 0
Frank Gandy (Australia) 157ft 8½
D. W. J. Anthony (England) 153ft 1½
A. Silbery (England) 153ft 1

San Francisco Bids For The 1956 Olympic Games

San Francisco, Apr. 13.
San Francisco will bid for the 1956 Olympic Games if Melbourne, Australia, is unable to be host.

Mayor Elmer Robinson said he had sent a telegram to Mr Avery Brandage, Olympic Games Committee Chairman, saying the city would like to submit an invitation.

Mr Robinson noted that the Games Committee will meet on Friday in Mexico City, and a decision might be made on Melbourne's ability to be host to the international sports classic.

The Mayor said he had heard rumours that Melbourne might not be up to the job of conducting the Gam. He said he had consulted a few people here and his own estimate is correct. The city's facilities and a committee is looking into the availability of adequate housing.

If Friday's session in Mexico City results in ruling Melbourne out, Mayor Robinson said his committee will meet next Monday afternoon with the sports editors of the city.—Associated Press.

PARING DOWN
Lausanne, Apr. 12.
A commission appointed by the International Olympic Committee to study means of reducing the size of the Olympic Games has recommended that participation be limited to 5,000 athletes and that the number of officials be reduced proportionately.

The commission, headed by Chancellor Otto Mayer of the International Committee, has asked all international sports federations and national Olympic committees to make similar proposals at the Mexico City Congress of the committee starting on Friday.

The commission suggested the percentage of athletes to represent each international federation be decided by the Olympic Committee in collaboration with three international bodies.

The commission proposed to exclude all substitutes in the individual sports and all "artificial" teams such as gymnastics and fencing. Where team sports are allowed, only eight teams would be selected for the games after regional eliminations.

WOMEN'S SPORTS
Women's sports would be included in the programme under the committee's plan.

The committee proposed that the number of places assigned to the Press be reduced to 1,000 with 100 additional for photographers and 150 for broadcast.

The following sports would be maintained: Track and field, gymnastics, boxing, swimming, shooting, equestrian sports,

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Drop Of 1,000,000 This Season In Attendance At League Soccer Matches
By GEORGE CHANDLER

London, Apr. 13.
Attendance figures at English League soccer matches will show a drop of 1,000,000 this season, Mr. Fred Howarth, Secretary of the Football League, estimated today.

A further 500,000 would have been added to this figure if the soccer clubs had not brought forward their fixtures from the Cup Final day on May 2 when most will watch Blackpool and Bolton fight it out on their television sets.

Since the peak season of 1949-50 when attendances totalled 41,270,000, there has been a steady fall, the last official attendance figures for the 1951-52 season listing a total of 39,010,000. Thus, if Mr. Howarth's estimate is correct, the decline will average over 3,000,000 in four seasons.

The biggest decline in attendances has been in the matches played by First and Second Division teams while Third Division clubs have maintained their average attendances.

GOVERNMENT BLAMED
This situation is readily blamed on the Government whose 33-1/3 per cent entertainment tax on soccer gates is taking a large slice out of the incomes of each of the 92 League clubs. It is contended the clubs are determined to remedy this loss of income.

Delegates from the League of the Football League next

London, Apr. 13.
Rugby League results today were:
Bradley 8, Widnes 20.
Hull 31, Castleford 12.
St. Helens 20, Keighley 12.
Swinton 19, Belle Vue Rangers 0.

Rugby Union Results were:
Bedgwater and Albion 9, Newbridge 9.
Conventry 3, Moseley 3.
Crumlin 0, Cross Keys 3.
Devonport Services 3, Newport 0.

Mountain Ash 6, Abercrom 5.
Rudruth 8, Ebb Vale 19.—Reuters.

Home Rugger
The most popular suggestion which will be placed on the agenda is to rely on an increasing number of floodlit games in the evenings which would draw on a large part of the sports population who are unable to attend the Saturday afternoon games.

It is understood that the clubs would be prepared to offer the patronage of their biggest rival entertainments—cinemas and greyhound racing.

The following sports would be maintained: Track and field, gymnastics, boxing, swimming, shooting, equestrian sports,

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"FENGTIEN"	Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe
"YOHIOH"	Singapore, Penang & Belawan
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"LAOMEDON"	Liverpool & Dublin
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"TERSEUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow
"ASTANAX"	Liverpool & Glasgow
"AENEAS"	Dublin & Liverpool
"ASCANIUS"	Genoa, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
Arrives Hong Kong	
G. "TERSEUS"	Sailed
G. "ASTANAX"	do
G. "AENEAS"	do
G. "ASCANIUS"	do
G. "TERSEUS"	do
G. "TELEMACIUS"	18th Apr.
G. "CALCHAS"	24th Apr.
G. "AUTOMEDON"	3rd May

Scheduled Sailings from Europe	
Sails	Arrives
Liverpool	Hong Kong
Rotterdam	Port
Sailed	Sailed
do	22nd Apr.
do	1st May
do	8th May
do	15th May
do	23rd May
do	30th May
do	7th June

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SAILING FOR NEW YORK, via SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES & CRISTOBAL.	
"DONA AURORA"	21st Apr.
"DONA ALICA"	5th May

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HK/Bangkok/Singapore (DC-4)	7.00 a.m. Tue. Fri.	7.15 a.m. Wed. Sat.
(Connects at Bangkok with U.S.A. to Hongkong)		
HK/Alaska/Honolulu (DC-4)	11.00 a.m. Tue.	3.30 p.m. Wed.
HK/Singapore (DC-4)	11.30 a.m. Wed.	6.45 p.m. Thu.
HK/Manila/B.N. Borneo (DC-3)	1.00 a.m. Tue. Fri.	4.45 p.m. Wed. Sat.

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"BENAVON"	Japan
"BENROCH"	U.K.
"BENALBANACH"	U.K. via Singapore

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TO	LOADING ON OR AFT
"BENARTY"	Genoa, Liverpool, Glasgow and to other ports
"BENMACDUI"	Direct to Singapore, thence to Hongkong, Penang, and other ports
"BENVORLICH"	Singapore, London, Rotterdam and Hamburg
"BENAVON"	Direct to Singapore, thence to Genoa, London, Antwerp and Hull
"BENVENUE"	Liverpool, Rotterdam and Hamburg
"BENWYVIS"	Direct to Singapore, thence to Genoa, Liverpool, Dublin and Antwerp
"BENROCH"	Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama
"BENALBANACH"	Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

s.s. "PERSEUS"

Damaged cargo ex this vessel will be surveyed at H.K. Wharf between 10 a.m. and noon on April 17 and 18, 1953, and consignees are requested to have their representatives present during the survey.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, April 14, 1953.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Consignees per BARBER-WILHELMSEN LINE

s.s. "TAIWAN"

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.'s godown where it will be at consignee's risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and condition of storage, and where delivery may be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left in the godowns for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors. Messrs. Godard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on the 17th April, 1953.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 17th April, 1953, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-Signed on or before the 27th April, 1953, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

DODWELL & CO. LTD. Agents. Hongkong, 14th April, 1953.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Consignees per "HENARTY"

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.'s godown, where it will be at consignee's risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and condition of storage, and where delivery may be obtained.

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W. R. LOXLEY & CO., (CHINA) LTD. Agents. Ben Line Steamers, Ltd. Hongkong, 13th April, 1953.

Fantastic Map Of Jewels In Leningrad Palace

(From Ralph Howins)

Stockholm, Apr. 13. Precious stones, in the old days, were used to bedeck the stately princesses and lovely ballet dancers of Czarist Russia, land of contrasting opulence and poverty. But times have changed—even in use of jewellery.

Now, in Communist Leningrad, 80 square feet of wall in the gilt and marble throne room of the Czar's Winter Palace have been plastered with jewels and semi-precious stones—30,000 of them. Gleaming down on Malenkov's followers, who gaze in wonder at them, are diamonds and rubies, emeralds and amethysts, opals, jade and lapis lazuli. These riches might have been used for the rehabilitation of Leningrad, which lost a million people from battle and starvation when Hitler surrounded it in one of the greatest sieges in history. Instead, they have been set in mosaic form to map out the Soviet Empire, glittering proof of an expansion never achieved by the Imperial predecessors of the Red regime.

The cream of the Soviet Union's jewellers and artists have been working since the end of the war to create this jewelled brilliance. One large ruby, supported by the hammer and sickle in diamonds, shows Moscow. Rubies, forming one-inch high letters, mark the provincial capitals.

FABULOUS SCENERY

Large bright red opals delineate Russia's new frontiers, while the Volga has become a river of lapis lazuli, its valleys jade and nephrite.

Deep blue aquamarines, each half an inch across, depict the North-East Passage, the White Sea and the new Volga-Don canals.

Above this fabulous scenery are the Soviet emblems wrought in lapis lazuli, jasper and crystal. Flanking it are marble flags inscribed with the words of the Soviet national anthem in letters of gold. Communists when they view this panorama of

their country's vast territories do not know the purpose behind it. They wonder if it is merely meant as proof of Russia's native wealth or as a demonstration of the regime's success as an empire-builder.

Or, does it herald the advent of a new standard of art to be suddenly imposed from the Kremlin on the length and breadth of Russia?

Whatever the beliefs of good Party members, the mass of Russian people will delight in it. Lovers of colour and glittering spectacles, they will find in it anyway a feast for the eye.—London Express Service.

Point Four Aid To Continue

Tel-Aviv, Apr. 13.

The conscious effort on the part of the American government to increase the flow of private capital abroad does not mean that "Point Four" aid for underdeveloped areas will cease.

President Dwight D. Eisenhower's roving Commercial Ambassador, Eric Johnston, said today.

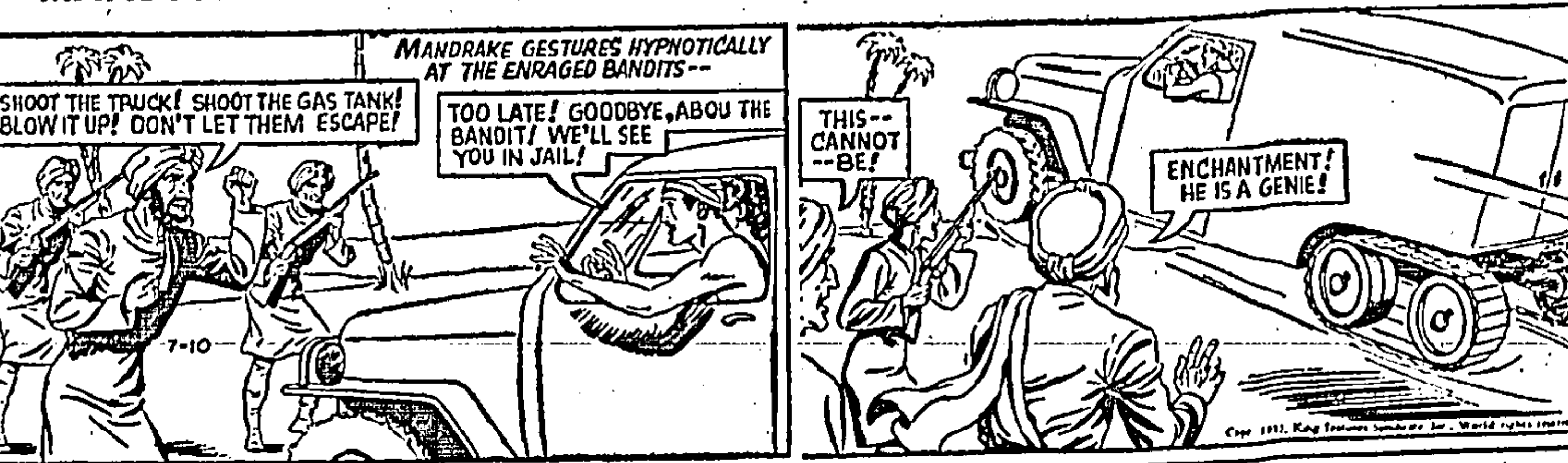
Mr. Johnston, Chairman of the U.S. International Development Board, nevertheless believed that there would be greater emphasis in future on private investment and in the transition from grants in aid to such investment.

He thought that greater political stability throughout the Middle East would be an encouraging factor for American investors.

He would urge American capital investment in partnership with the capital of the countries involved.—Associated Press.

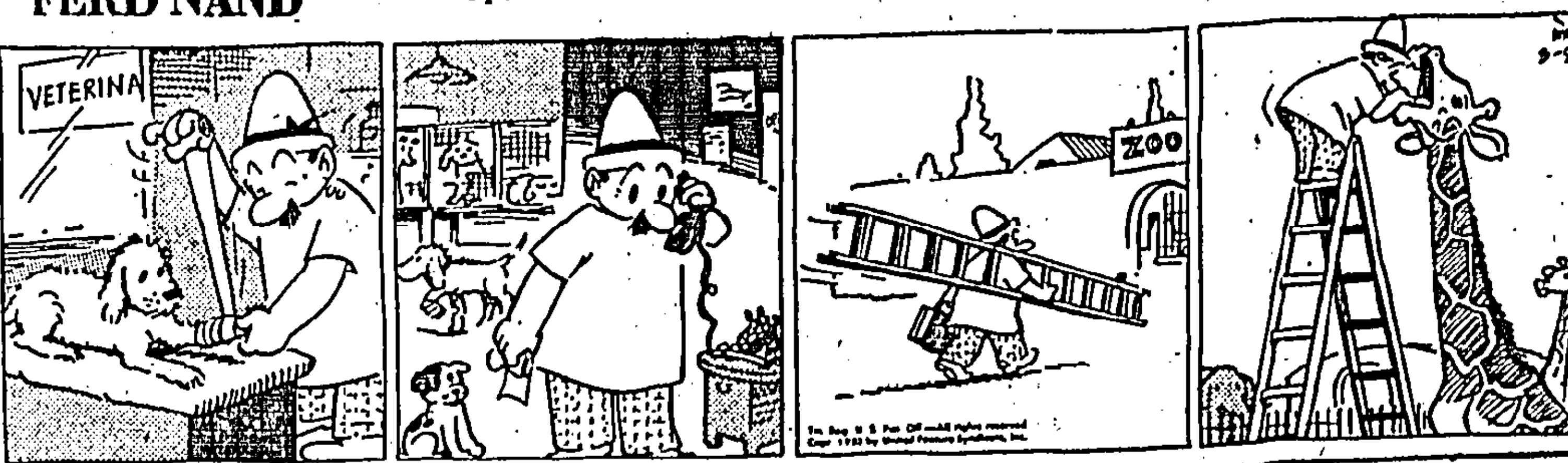
By Lee Falk and Phil Davis

MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN



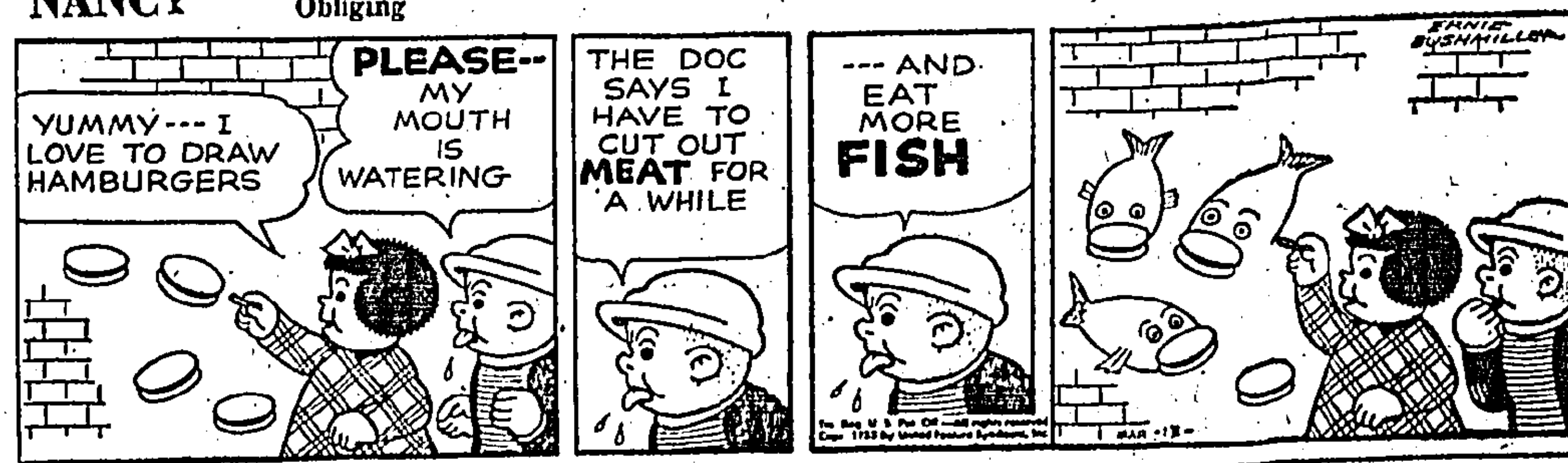
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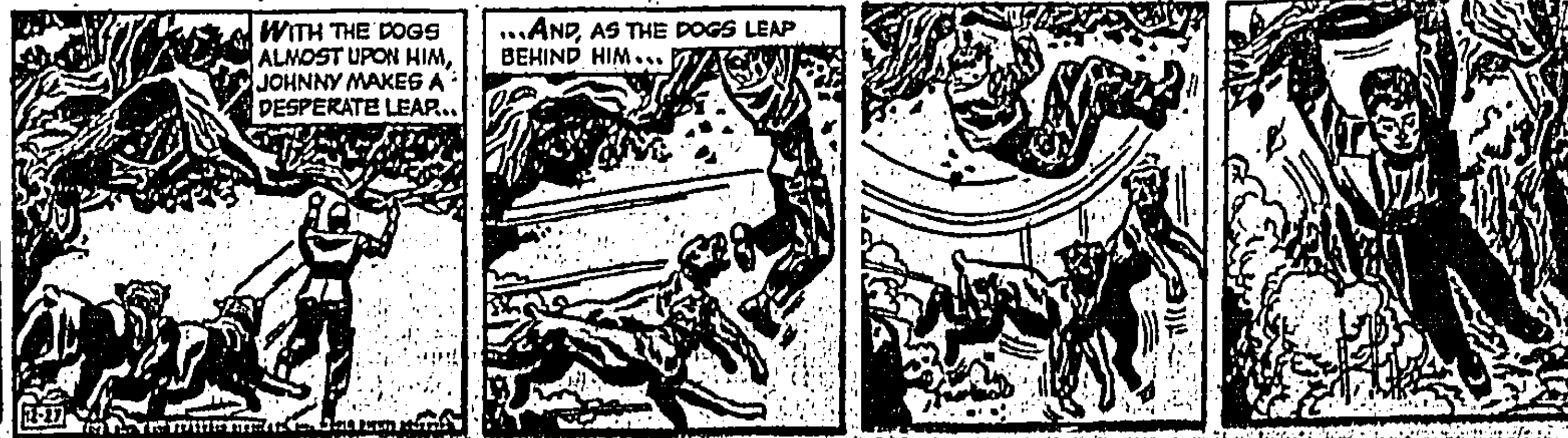


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"CANTON"	10th April	1st June
"CARTHAGE"	20th May	20th June
Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore		
Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	Due London
"CORFU"	8th May	8th June
"CANTON"	28th May	6th July
"CARTHAGE"	3rd July	4th August
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FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards from UK	Due	For
"SOMALI"	22nd April	Japan
Homewards	Sails	For
"SINGAPORE"	4th May	Singapore, Penang, Port Said, Genoa, Marseilles, Havre, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg

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"SANTHA"	due 19th Apr.	from Japan
"SANGOLA"	due 21st Apr.	for Straits, Rangoon & Calcutta
"FULTALA"	due 3rd May	from Calcutta, Rangoon & Straits
	sails 4th May	for Japan
	due 6th May	from Japan
	sails 7th May	for Singapore, Rangoon & Chittagong

P. & O. B. I. JOINT SERVICE

"OKHLA"	due 21st Apr.	from Persian Gulf, India, Bombay, Colombo & S'pore
"UMARIA"	sails 22nd Apr.	for Japan
	due 26th Apr.	from Japan
	sails 27th Apr.	for Singapore, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Kuwait, Khormasrah, Basrah, Haifa, and other P. O. Ports via Bombay

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN S.S. CO., LTD.

"EASTERN"	due 15th Apr.	for Japan
"NANKIN"	sails 10th Apr.	for Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide
	sails 21st Apr.	for Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide

All vessels have liberty to call at any ports on or off the route & the route & sailing are subject to change or amendment with or without notice.

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Aluminium Car Plates Illegal

London, Apr. 13.

Car number plates with the letters and figures in aluminium were declared to be illegal in a case in Glasgow Sheriff Court. This type of plate is used by thousands of motorists.

Sheriff A. G. Walker said he was unable to accept the contention that for the purposes of registration plates "aluminium" could be regarded as "white".

White was one of the colours of aluminium was a distinct colour.

Robert Bird, 43, of Eaglesham Road, Clarkston, near Glasgow, found guilty of two contraventions of the regulations was admonished and fined £5. He was stated to have been stopped by the police after dark while driving a new car.

The rule covering number-plates in the Road Vehicles (Registration and Licensing) Regulations, 1933, states that the letters and figures must be white on a black background. But it does not define "white" or stipulate materials.

The possibility of amending the regulations is being discussed by representatives of the Automobile Association and the Ministry of Transport.

In a statement the A.A. suggested that as aluminium letters and figures have been accepted as adequate for over 20 years it was unnecessary at this stage for motor owners with number plates of this type to have them replaced.

Form Of Abbey Ceremonies

London, Apr. 13.

The form and order of the Coronation Service at Westminster Abbey on June 2nd will be published on April 20th, the Government announced tonight.

The text of the service with the music will also be published on the same day.—Reuters.

San Miguel

...this situation calls for a

San Miguel

DANGER SPOTS IN U.S. ECONOMY

Penny Off Price Of Petrol?

A reduction in the price of petrol seems probable as a result of a drop in the rate at which much of the world's oil is carried across the sea, says the Manchester Guardian.

The London Tanker Brokers' Panel, which twice a year fixes a rate for oil tankers on time charter to the oil companies, announced a substantial reduction in the standard time charter rate. From now on the rate for a motor tanker of 12,000 tons, on charter for two years, is 22s 3d per ton per month, compared with 42s 6d previously. A year ago the rate was 52s per ton.

The significance of this rate is that it is one element in the formula which the oil companies use to fix the price of their petroleum products. A fall in this standard freight rate should mean, therefore, some reduction in prices of fuel oil, gas oil, motor spirit, and kerosene. The whole structure of prices throughout the oil industry may be changed. One suggestion was that there was almost enough scope for the companies to take nearly one penny a gallon off the petrol price.

U.S. PRICE FALLING

No immediate announcement is likely from the oil companies, however. The matter must first be discussed with the Ministry of Fuel and Power who are interested in any changes in the price of "pool" petrol. The oil companies may point out that some of the other costs which they have to bear have risen; the other main element in their pricing formula is, however, the United States Gulf price for oil and this has been falling recently.

Normally the new price should be made public within 20 days of the new award by the London Tanker Brokers' Panel. This delay will take us past the Budget, so that if the Chancellor makes any changes in the tax on hydro-carbon oils that will also have to be taken into account.

It should be noted that the oil companies have, in fact, been able to carry part of their oil cheaply for some time. The freight rates for tankers on time charter has been falling since the end of 1951. Changes in the price of other products, however, are usually left until the time charter is announced. There is thus some time lag before the motorist gets the benefit of the cheaper cost of carrying oil.

Copra Quotation

New York, Apr. 13. Copra was quoted today at \$125 per short ton, asked. Coconut oil was quoted at 18 cents a pound, asked.—United Press.

Australia To Send Expedition To Southern Continent

Sydney, Apr. 13.

Australia will send an expedition to the Antarctic this year to reassert its sovereignty over a section of the Antarctic continent, prospect for minerals, including uranium, and collect weather data.

The expedition is now being organized by Mr. Phillip Law, director of the Antarctic division of the Department of External Affairs, and is expected to leave Melbourne early next December, which is mid-summer in the Southern Hemisphere.

The Antarctic Continent, which at its nearest point is only 1,500 miles south of Australia, is about equal in area to Australia and the United States combined. The "Antarctic sector" of the continent covers 2,472,000 square miles, almost the area of the Australian mainland itself.

When he announced the expedition recently, the Minister for External Affairs, Mr. R. G. Casey, said: "Today the Antarctic is a challenge which cannot be ignored. No one can predict what importance it may assume in the next 50 years."

STRATEGIC POSITION
Mr. Casey was not thinking of the ice-laden, hilly-rough continent as a possible area for settlement. He was thinking of its strategic importance as a future air route for planes flying between South America or South Africa and Australia. He was thinking, too, of the results of earlier expeditions which established the presence of extensive coalfields and many useful minerals.

Recession In The Sales Of Motor-Cars Noted

Possible Production Cuts Could Affect Millions

President Eisenhower's economic experts are having to do some hard thinking about the business outlook for the second half of this year, says the New York correspondent of "The Scotsman."

None of them fears a "recession," but they can see various danger spots, and if trouble blazes up at any of them it might cause severe political troubles, even if the economy as a whole rolls on quite comfortably.

Take the motor-car industry, for instance. Directly or indirectly, it employs millions of workers. It is perhaps the biggest single pillar supporting the present unprecedented level of American prosperity.

The industry has arranged for 750,000 trucks and motor-cars to roll off the assembly lines by the end of June, but there is grave doubt whether anything like this number is going to be absorbed in the corresponding sales period. Last week, for example, Chrysler announced a 100-dollar cut in the 1953 standard model, reduction of about six per cent. Other big firms are expected to follow suit.

What worries the Administration is that if the motor-car industry cannot sell what it has produced in the first half of the year, its chiefs will lose no time in cutting production sharply for the second half. The cuts will be felt all through the economy and millions of voters will feel the impact.

If the recession led to unemployment, the trouble would soon become more than political; it could become a grave economic problem.

BUYING ON CREDIT
As usual, the American people are on the whole, buying their motor-cars, television sets and houses on credit.

Credit, in fact, is financing a great amount of the nation's demand for goods and services and of the industrial production which is meeting it—\$20,000,000,000 is owed for mortgages on homes, \$10,000,000,000 for motor-cars and television sets. Firms and industrial organizations are \$25,000,000,000 "in debt."

A member of the Federal Reserve Board of Governors recently said: "The rapid increase in credit raises the question as to whether such a volume of new borrowing can be sustained. If it cannot, the stability of our economy is threatened, unless substitutes can be found for that portion of the present demand for goods and services which is based on credit."

ELECTION YEAR
Unemployment, of course, would hit the credit structure badly. People out of work will place no more orders and may default on what they owe.

There is no reason, given the experience which politicians and economists have gathered on the subject in the last 30 years, why proper avoiding action should not be taken as soon as the first signs of a recession appear on the horizon.

But next year there will be a national Congressional election in which the Republicans will have to fight hard to hold their tiny margins of control in the Senate and the House of Representatives.

And General Eisenhower was elected last year on what most people understood to be promises to end the war in Korea (which would certainly cut the present demand for goods of all kinds), to slash the national budget (of which national defence is the greatest part), and to increase rather than decrease all credit facilities.

Political expediency and economic wisdom may, in the short term at least, compete for the favour of the President and his advisers.

PRICES SPIRAL ENDS
Meanwhile, the rising spiral of prices set in motion by the outbreak of the Korean war, in June 1950 has come to its peak and is slipping back rapidly.

Best quality steak which was 8s 4d a lb. four months ago is now about 5s. 6d. Pork chops have gone from about 6s. 6d. a lb. to 4s 9d.

Fruit, vegetables, and fish are somewhat nearer 20 per cent cheaper, and eggs are at least 16 per cent cheaper than they were last November.

Clothing is down by about seven per cent in price, furniture by about ten per cent, and TV sets and refrigerators are down by about eight per cent.

There has been enough of a break in the trends of the last two and three-quarter years, however, to give real relief to the average American worker and housewife.

LONDON TIN MARKET
The tin market was steady today. Turnover was 250 tons, including 100 tons for cash. Prices closed at the end of the official morning session as follows:

Spot tin, buyers 720
Spot tin, sellers 725
Three-months tin, buyers 720
Three-months tin, sellers 725
Settlement 720
—United Press.

New York, Apr. 13.
Prices in the metal market closed unchanged with the following exceptions:
Tin Grade A (89.00 per cent or higher) New York, per lb. 105.00 cents.
Copper (electrolytic, export) New York, per lb. 32.00-35.10 cents.—United Press.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

(From Our Correspondent)

Business done on the Stock Exchange this morning amounted to \$350,800.40. Noon prices and the morning's quotations:

SHARES BUYERS SELLERS SALES

BANKS
HSBC Bank 1400 2 1/2 1400
East Asia 140 10 1390

INSURANCES
Commercial Union 250 10 250
Underwriters 540 20 540
HSBC Fire 153

SHIPPING

Waterbury 13 1/2 13 1/2
Asia Nav. 2 1/2 2 1/2

DOCKS, ETC.

N. P. Wharf 020 2000 0 020
Doek 11.40 500 0 18.00

LAND, ETC.

HSBC Land (0) 55 1/2 70 55 1/2
Shal Land 1.40 1.22 1/2 500 0 1.40
Hampshire 13.10 13 1/2

UTILITIES

Hydro (N) 18 22 300 0 21.00
Electric (N) 102 10 1020 100 0 10.10
C. Light (N) 045 050 500 0 015

STOCKS, ETC.

Electricity 23.10 1000 0 045
Telephone 17 1/2 17 1/2 500 0 17.00
Cement 14.50
Sinopec 20.90 21 2700 0 21
Watson 21.70 494 0 21.60
COTTONS
Ewo 1000 0 2.45
Miscellaneous
Yamaguchi 6 1/2 7000 0 6.35

The Rubber Markets

Singapore, Apr. 13.

Prices of rubber futures closed today as follows:
Number 1 rubber, per lb. May 074-68
July 074-68
Number 2 rubber, per lb. May 044-14
July 044-14
Number 3 rubber, per lb. May 014-34
July 014-34
Spot rubber, unbleached, per lb. May 074-14
July 074-14
No. 1 pale crepe 074-14
—United Press.

NEW YORK MARKET

New York, Apr. 13.

Prices of Number 1 standard rubber futures closed today 8 to 60 points lower with sales of 16 contracts. Number 3 closed inactive and nominally 50 points lower. Prices of Number 1 standard rubber closed as follows:

No. 1 standard, per lb. May 23.65
July 23.71
September 23.73
December 23.75
March 23.77
May 23.79
No. 3 standard, per lb. May 21.55
July 21.61
September 21.63
December 21.65
March 21.67
May 21.69
—United Press.

LONDON MARKET

London, Apr. 13.

The rubber market was steady today. Prices closed as follows:
Number 1 rubber, in peace per lb. May 20 1/4-14
July 20 1/4-14
September 20 1/4-14
December 20 1/4-14
March 20 1/4-14
May 20 1/4-14
—United Press.

GRAIN PRICES

Chicago, Apr. 13.

Prices of grain futures closed today as follows:
Wheat—price per bushel
Spot 1.10
July 1.10
September 1.10
December 1.10
March 1.10
May 1.10
—United Press.

NEW YORK MARKET

New York, Apr. 13.

Prices in the metal market closed unchanged with the following exceptions:
Tin Grade A (89.00 per cent or higher) New York, per lb. 105.00 cents.
Copper (electrolytic, export) New York, per lb. 32.00-35.10 cents.—United Press.

Grain Prices In Chicago

Chicago, Apr. 13.

Prices of grain futures closed today as follows:
Wheat—price per bushel
Spot 1.10
July 1.10
September 1.10
December 1.10
March 1.10
May 1.10
—United Press.

NEW YORK MARKET

New York, Apr. 13.

Prices in the metal market closed unchanged with the following exceptions:
Tin Grade A (89.00 per cent or higher) New York, per lb. 105.00 cents.
Copper (electrolytic, export) New York, per lb. 32.00-35.10 cents.—United Press.

Wheat Pact Signed

Washington, Apr. 13. Representatives of 17 countries signed a new International Wheat Agreement at a ceremony at the State Department today.

Other nations have until April 27 to sign.

Afterwards, the pact will be ready for ratification or rejection by legislative bodies of the various governments.

The agreement would extend present pact for three years with a maximum price of \$2.03 a bushel.

The accord would guarantee quotas totalling 505,342,032 bushels annually to the 42 member countries.

Only Britain among the major import and export nations has declined to sign. She is holding out for a \$2 maximum.

Before the signing ceremony, Italy's P. Rogers offered a resolution approving the pact which the Wheat Council adopted.

Signor Rogers said the programme had stabilised the wheat market and helped continue the progress of international co-operation.

Signers were Belgium, Canada, Ceylon, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, France, West Germany, Guatemala, Haiti, Italy, Japan, Liberia, The Netherlands, Switzerland, United States and the Philippines.—Associated Press.

CANADA'S REFUSAL

Ottawa, Apr. 13.

Trade Minister C. D. Howe told the House of Commons today Canada will not drop her wheat price to \$2 a bushel, the maximum requested by Britain as the basis for a new International Wheat Agreement.

Mr. Howe said the British are "shrewd hard bargainers" but "it should be clear now that after 15 weeks' negotiation, an International Wheat Agreement is possible on the basis of prices recommended by the (International Wheat) Council and on no other basis."

The Council proposed \$2.05 a bushel maximum. The current ceiling is \$1.80.—Associated Press.

Exchange Rates

Business was done in the local unofficial exchange market this morning at the following rates:
U.S. dollar (per \$1) 1.00
Sterling (per £1) 2.82
Indonesian guilders (per 100) 19.25
Siam (per 100) 34.50
Singapore (per 100) 12.25
—United Press.

Japan Buying More Cotton

New York, Apr. 13. Japan's cotton imports increased about 40 per cent from August, 1952, through January, 1953, over the same period in 1951-52, cotton sources say.

Receipts for the period totalled 1,094,000 bales of 500 pounds.

United States exports to Japan in the period dropped to 332,000 bales, compared with 542,000 bales in the period a year earlier.

Japanese imports of Mexican cotton rose at the same time from 98,000 to 338,000 bales.—Associated Press.

Quiet Trading In Cotton

New York, Apr. 13.

Cotton trading today, apart from evening up on May delivery, remained a quiet and uninspiring affair.

Trading moved along at a slow pace with fluctuations narrowing to 10 points, the smallest range in some time. After opening unchanged to 3 points lower, the list closed off 1 to up 4 points.

A leading spot firm succeeded in buying several thousand bales of May against sales for July at 10 points difference. Market experts expected the May situation to remain as the chief factor over the next ten days.

Open May contracts at the start of trading today totalled 92,000 bales. The certificated stock rose to a new high for the year at 206,850 bales with some traders venturing to guess that the deliverable stock may rise to 250,000 bales before the spot month goes off the board several weeks hence.

Wall Street speculators were out of the market. Apparently the speculative element found things more interesting in securities, grains, sugar and some other commodity markets. But one private market advisory service recommended that cotton clients "be alert, profits—buy July—and stay long."

Prices closed today as follows:
Spot 33.70
July (1954) 33.81 bid
—United Press.

Report On New 'Mariner' Class Vessels In U.S.

First reports reaching the U.S. Maritime Administration on the voyage performances of the new "Mariner" class cargo ships indicate that they are not only the fastest vessels of their type afloat, but are also economical to operate.

The masters and engineer officers of each of the first four Mariner ships to enter service had been asked to submit operating reports at the end of each voyage giving details of speed and fuel consumption, and it is these reports the administration has been studying.

One of the most satisfactory features is that the ships can maintain a speed of 20 knots on little less than a barrel of fuel oil a mile. In addition, the modern cargo-handling facilities are reducing the time spent in ports.

Many suggestions for improving the vessels have been received by the administration from shipowners now operating the vessels, but it is stated that these changes are only minor ones, and could easily be made by the companies to suit their own requirements.

Nevertheless, many of the suggestions have been accepted by the administration, and will be incorporated in vessels now under construction.

The vessels in service are being operated by shipping companies for the Military Sea Transport Service and carry cargoes largely consisting of vehicles. Maritime Administration officials believe that when the vessels are placed in regular commercial service they will be even more successful.

CONSUMPTION RATE

The Old Colony Mariner, which is being operated by the United States Lines, is reported to have made a voyage of 3,008 miles at an average speed of 19.91 knots, and another voyage of 3,054 miles was reported to have been completed at an average speed of 20.59 knots with a fuel consumption of 99.3 barrels of fuel oil per 100 miles.

The Old Dominion Mariner, operated by the American President Lines, is reported to have made a trip from New York to the Panama Canal Zone at an average speed of 20.59 knots, with a fuel consumption of 99 barrels per 100 miles. A better passage made by the Old Dominion Mariner was from New York to a California port, a distance of 3,250 miles at an average speed of 22.01 knots with a fuel consumption of 1.08 barrels per mile.

Comparing the performances between one of the old 17-knot C-3 type cargo vessels and the new Mariner vessels, Maritime Administration officials said that the older vessel could average 408 miles daily with a fuel consumption of 325 barrels, as compared with an average of 809 miles a day with a fuel consumption of 449 barrels by the Mariner ships. For the addition of 123 barrels of fuel, therefore, the Mariner vessels could accomplish an additional 100 miles a day.

Latest Mariner-type ships to enter service is the Garden Mariner, one of five vessels ordered from the Camden, New Jersey, yard of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation. Altogether 35 ships were ordered by the Federal Maritime Administration from seven shipyards on all three coasts of the United States. The ships, each designated with a state nickname, are 528 ft. long, and have a deadweight of 13,000 tons.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES



PASSENGERS/FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Leaves	Hongkong	For
"FELIX ROUSSEL"	16 Apr.	10-12 May	Manila
"LA MARSEILLAISE"	17 Apr.	10-12 May	Yokohama
Homewards	Leaves	Hongkong	For
"FELIX ROUSSEL"	19 Apr.	20 May	Via Saigon
"LA MARSEILLAISE"	22 May	15 June	West Africa ports, via Djibouti to Madagascar.

FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Leaves	Hongkong	For
"MONKAY"	19 Apr.	4-5 June	Japan
Homewards	Leaves	Hongkong	For
"MELAN"	22 Apr.	30 May	Y
"FEI-HO"	25 Apr.	30 May	Y
"MONKAY"	28 Apr.	1 July	Y

† Saigon, Marseilles, Algiers, Oran, Tangiers, Casablanca, Le Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Dunkirk

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M.V.	PETER MAERSK	Apr. 20
M.V.	JEFFERSON MAERSK	May 3

Callio, Vancouver

ARRIVALS FROM U.S.A.

M.V.	LENA MAERSK	Apr. 17
M.V.	PETER MAERSK	Apr. 20
M.V.	JEFFERSON MAERSK	May 3

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"BRADEVERETT"
Arrives Apr. 22 from Manila.
Sails Apr. 23 for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta.

"REBEVERETT"
Arrives Apr. 25 from Singapore.
Sails Apr. 25 for Yokohama.

(Accepting cargo for transshipment)
Kobe/Fusan and Kobe/Okinawa

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Fast regular freight—refrigerator—passenger service to Korea, Japan, Philippines, Indo-China, Siam, Malaya, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports.

"STAR BETELGEUSE"
Arrives Apr. 27 from Singapore.
Sails Apr. 27 for Kobe & Yokohama.

"STAR ARCTURUS"
Arrives May 1 from Japan.
Sails May 2 for Singapore, Port Swettenham, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, Rangoon, Basrah & Bahrain.

(Accepting cargo for transshipment)
Kobe/Fusan and Kobe/Okinawa


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BUSINESS REGULATION ORDINANCE 1952

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